In a Long War Victory
Favors the Spiritually
Strong

Nippon Times

Life and Death Are One,
Till Complete Victory
Is Won

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ENEMY CRUISER SUNK BY NIPPON SUBMARINE OFF THE NEW HEBRIDES

Gallant Feat Scored on September 12 in Distant Seas

MORAL BLOW TO FOE

Hostilities in South Pacific Manifesting More and More War of Attrition

An enemy B-class cruiser was torpedoed and sunk on the night of September 12 by a submarine of the Imperial Navy in the waters east of the New Hebrides Islands in the South Pacific, it was announced in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 4 p.m. on Monday.

The New Hebrides Islands, covering an area of about 5,700 square miles, lie between the Santa Cruz Islands in the North, and the Loyalty Islands in the South, the Fiji Islands being in the East, and the Coral Sea in the West.

Communique Issued

The text of the communique follows:

"An Imperial Navy submarine on the night of September 12 sank an enemy B-class cruiser in the sea area east of the New Hebrides Islands."

Paralleling the feat of the Submarine I-XX off Attu, whose gallant activities were described by a staff officer of the Northern X X Fleet, a Japanese submarine was announced in an Imperial Headquarters communique Monday to have sunk a B-class cruiser in the South Pacific area, again displaying the fighting spirit of our invincible "iron whales."

Engaged with all the other arms of our Navy in the decisive war in the Solomons area, our submarines are operating most actively in the waters of the New Hebrides Islands more than 1,000 nautical miles away from New Georgia, keeping watch over the agitations of enemy warships.

On the night of September 12, one of them espied an enemy cruiser, destroyer and a transport steamer east of the New Hebrides. At once it sent several torpedoes at the cruiser, scoring a number of hits. After the attack, the submarine searched the neighboring seas for three hours but, unable to find a trace of the cruiser, it was definitely found that the cruiser had sunk.

The cruiser was of the type of the British B-class cruiser Achilles.

War of Attrition

As is clear from the decisive war in the Solomons-New Guinea area, the hostilities now going on are more and more manifesting their character of a war of attrition, the terrific air combats themselves being directed for the most part at the disruption of the enemy supply line. At such a time, the operations of our submarines so deep within the enemy base area in concert with our land and air forces must prove a severe blow to the enemy morally as well as materially.

AUTO UNION LEADER ARRESTED IN TEXAS

Defied Anti-Labor Law To Make Appeals

Domei

LISBON, September 26.—A. R. Jay Thomas, President of the United Auto Workers Union, was arrested on September 24 in Houston, Texas, when he defied the State anti-labor law requiring a state license for the right to make appeals to join the union, it was reported here today. Thomas made the trip to Houston to test the constitutionality of the law.

The report said that Thomas is at present on bail and the case will go to the United States Supreme Court if necessary.

Commenting on the case, the Daily Worker said, "This is the opening shot of the labor's offensive against numerous similar laws to hamstring the unions that have cropped up in all States from coast to coast." This isn't a Congress of Industrial Organization's fight. It is a fight affecting our war efforts, all labor and civil liberties and national interests of all Americans."

The paper urged all labor and all patriotic Americans to rally to Thomas's defense.

Major Yokozaki Is Cited For Heroic Action in Air

Body-Crashed His Plane Against Enemy Commander's Machine in Course of Duels When Foe Formation Attacked Kitachishima on September 12

Lieutenant Jiro Yokozaki, who was killed in the thrilling body-crash against a large-sized American bomber carrying the commander of the air formation which attacked Kitachishima on the morning of September 12 this year, was cited, for his gallant and brilliant action, by the Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Northeastern Area on September 13, the day following Lieutenant Yokozaki's brave death. This fact has been brought to the gracious knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, according to a communique issued by the War Ministry at 4 p.m. Monday. The communique follows:

"To Lieutenant Jiro Yokozaki, of the Imperial Army, belonging to the Shimada Air Unit, who body-crashed against a large-sized American bomber, which came attacking Kitachishima on September 12, and died a honorable death, a citation was previously issued by the Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Northeastern Area. This fact has been brought to the gracious attention of His Majesty the Emperor."

The War Ministry, Monday, also announced that Lieutenant Jiro Yokozaki, who was killed in action in the Kitachishima Area, had his military rank posthumously raised by two grades to major.

CITATION

Lieutenant Jiro Yokozaki
Of the Imperial Army, Attached to
the Shimada Air Unit

The above, as senior platoon commander of the Kitakoga Squadron, had ever devoted himself to study with sincerity, loyalty, silence and practice, solely expecting to annihilate enemy planes. When a formation of large-sized American bombers attacked Kitachishima on September 12, 1943, the above, under orders of a unit commander, spiritedly took part in attacking the enemy planes. The enemy formation was solid and its defending gunfire also was intensive. In spite of the repeated counter-attacks of the Japanese Unit, the battle had not brought enough results yet. With his keen insight, the Lieutenant saw it urgent to disturb the enemy formation, thereby making the attack of the Unit most effective. Immediately, the Lieutenant started furious attacks on the plane carrying the enemy Commander, ahead of other planes and, when he found that the result of his attack did not satisfy him, he repeated the attack of sure-killing and carried out body crashing, which was really unparalleled, going down on the sea southeast of Shumushi Island together with the crashed enemy plane. This paved the way for the Unit to win victory.

The action, above referred to, originated in the fiery attacking spirit and lofty sense of responsibility and this, combined with his superb insight of airplane combat and excellent technique, displayed his ability as a model of the air fighting men. His military exploits are really outstanding.

Wherefore, a citation is hereby issued, making it known to the entire Army.

September 13, 1943

Supreme Commander of the
Army Forces in the North-
eastern Area

Native of Hiroshima

The late Major Yokozaki hailed from Hiroshima Prefecture. He was appointed flight sub-lieutenant on June 22, 1940. On the same day he was ordered to serve in an Air Unit. On August 1, 1941, he was promoted to a lieutenant. On September 12, 1943, he was killed in action in the skies of Kitachishima.

On September 12 a formation of American planes attacked Kitachishima for the second time this year. It consisted of 18 planes, six Consolidated B-24's and 12 North American B-25's. In a vigorous air combat, the Japanese achieved really brilliant results, shooting down 11 of them. The gallant action of Major Yokozaki, who body-crashed against an enemy B-24 plane and went down with his plane together with the enemy machine, is a source of immense admiration of the Japanese nation.

The weather on that day was fine. The visibility was clear. The Yokozaki plane darted like a swallow toward a plane piloted by the commander of the enemy air unit. Repeated attacks were made by Major Yokozaki, but this did not bring down the enemy plane. Major Yokozaki reported from his formation and then renewed his attack, body-crashing against the huge enemy plane from the front. In one moment, the enemy craft was disintegrated and went down into the sea.

Turned a Mass of Flame

The Yokozaki plane, too, turned into a mass of flame, and went headlong into the sea about 150 kilometers southeast of Shumushu Island. It was 9:25 a.m. Major Yokozaki was a close friend of Lieutenant Isao Iwasaki, who also was killed in action in an aerial duel at the time of the enemy's first attack on Kitachishima on August 12, and was ever determined to revenge his friend's death, when American planes came attacking next time. When Major Yokozaki met a staff officer several days before his gallant death, he expressed his conviction of defeating raiding planes.

Four Japanese Army planes have carried out body-crashing since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The first was Lieutenant Ishii's plane, which, on the afternoon of March 26 this year, body-crashed against an enemy plane, when Tonggu, Burma, was attacked by three enemy twin-motored fighter planes. The enemy plane went down, while the Ishii plane, though damaged, came back and Lieutenant Ishii was saved.

The second instance was Sergeant Watanabe, who in the air raid of Rangoon on the afternoon of May 1 this year intercepted eight enemy B-24 planes and body-crashed against one of them. The enemy plane went down. Sergeant Watanabe made a forced landing near Bassein and was safe.

The third instance was Special Sergeant-Major Oda (who had his rank promoted by two grades from Sergeant) who body-crashed against an enemy plane which came flying to espy a Japanese convoy. He was killed in the skies of the southern sea.

Major Yokozaki was the fourth instance.

ITALIAN TREATMENT IN ASIA NOT DECIDED

Tokyo Waiting Until They Clarify Stand

The decision of the Japanese Government to give formal recognition to the Fascist Republican Government on Monday has presented to the observers the question of the sort of treatment Japan will accord to the Italian nationals residing in Japan and elswhere in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The understanding is that there will be no change for the time in the arrangement under which all Italian residents are kept under surveillance.

The Government, it is reported, will wait for the Italians residing in Greater East Asia to clarify their attitude toward the new Fascist Republican Government before proceeding to make a decision on the matter of their treatment. It is considered likely that it will decide to deal with them individually and that in determining their treatment it will take into consideration their conduct at the time of the recent political change in Italy in addition to their feeling toward the Fascist Republican Government.

Susumu Kanda Dies

Susumu Kanda, Director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, died of pneumonia at his Yoyogi home Monday. He was 43 years old.

Their Majesties Grant Luncheon To Thai Ambassador and Wife

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress Monday were gracious enough to give a luncheon to Thai Ambassador and Mrs. Direk Jaiyanama, who are returning to Thailand shortly. The function was held at the Homei Hall at 12:30 p.m. Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Nashimoto also were present. Others privileged to attend the Imperial luncheon were Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Grand Chamberlain Admiral Saburo Hyakutake and Chief Aide-de-Camp General Shigeru Hasunuma. The guests of honor retired from the Imperial Palace after 2 p.m.

RALLY GREETS BURMA'S BIRTH AS FREE STATE

Representatives of National Bodies of Japan Hold Felicitation Meeting

RESOLUTION IS PASSED

All Aid Will Be Offered to New Born Country, Minister Aoki Avers in Speech

Representatives of the various national movement organizations of Japan gathered at 1 p.m. Monday at the Dai Toa Kaikan to hold a meeting for felicitating Burma on the attainment of its independence. Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs also attended the rally at which the representatives of the Japanese people passed a declaration, a resolution, and a telegram felicitating the people of Burma on their new found happiness.

The declaration made by representatives of the various national organizations reads:

"Independent Burma has been born. We, the people of Japan, together with the one billion people of Greater East Asia, offer our most sincere felicitations to new born Burma and the Burmese people.

"Fifty years ago Burma lost its independence as a result of an unfortunate struggle with the British Empire and was forced to submit before Britain's superior control of the seas, economic power and political treachery. The people of Burma were driven into enslavement and had to bear British political control and economic exploitation.

Fought Time and Again

"Courageous and fiery Burmese patriots fought time and time again with blood in a struggle to recover their native land from the evil clutch of the British but finally they had not enough strength and were held down by armed British suppression.

"However, once the War of Greater East Asia broke out, the hard, rapid advance of the Imperial Forces quickly swept out British power from the whole of Burma and with the Burmese people also rising, everything standing in the way of their long-cherished desire was eliminated. August 1, in the 2603rd year since the founding of the Japanese Empire, is, for Burma and for all East Asia, the memorable day which indeed marks the start of a new century. On that day, in the midst of rolling war clouds, Burma gained the glory of independence and freedom and was born amidst the joy-filled acclaim of the one billion people of Asia.

"Truly, Burma's independence is not only a matter of great joy for Burma itself, but also for all Asia. In this manner the British Empire's advance base for aggression against Asia was obliterated. Not only that, Burma, immediately upon gaining independence, as a nation of Greater East Asia, powerfully declared war

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ITALY'S ENVOYS IN E. ASIA BACK DUCE'S REGIME

Minister to Manchoukuo, Consuls in China Denounce Badoglio's Treachery

WILL FIGHT TO VICTORY

All Pledge to Cooperate With New Fascist Government In Statements

Domei

HSINKING, September 27.—Luigi Neyrone, Italian Minister to Manchoukuo, who returned here on September 12 from Ryojun where he had been recuperating from illness, called on Foreign Minister Li Shaokeng at the Foreign Office at 11 a.m. on September 13 and handed him a statement saying that all members of the Italian diplomatic organ in Manchoukuo repudiate the action of the Badoglio regime in surrendering unconditionally to the anti-Axis countries in contravention of the terms of the Tripartite Pact among Japan, Germany, and Italy, and that they are determined to give support to the new Fascist National Government which will carry on war along with Japan and Germany.

During the meeting that lasted for nearly 40 minutes the Italian envoy made known his determination which was shared by his subordinates in Manchoukuo to overcome all difficulties in the way of continuing the war.

While the meeting was going on the Italian Consul in Harbin called at the Harbin office of the Manchoukuo Foreign Office and handed to Mr. Oishi in charge of the office a statement of similar support.

The statement handed by the Italian Minister to the Manchoukuo Foreign Minister follows:

"Colonel Luigi Neyrone and all staff members of the Legation hereby state that they will resolutely repudiate the action of the Badoglio regime in surrendering after humiliating negotiations in violation of the statement of July 25, 1943 in which the regime stated that Italy would carry on the war and remain faithful to the Japanese-German-Italian agreement of December 11, 1941 in which Italy solemnly pledged itself to fight the war to the finish in collaboration with Japan, Germany, and other Axis countries. The Italian Legation and all staff members of the Legation are ready to join and serve the new Italian National Government, whatever it is, which will be faithful to the war responsibility shouldered by Italy, continue war in close unity with various Axis countries and with an eye on a final victory to come, and defend in this way the honor and interests of these countries."

Italian Consul Notifies

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 27.—Colonel Pagano di Merito, Italian consul-general here, on September 16 addressed a letter to Seiki Yano,

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Tuesday, September 28, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Recognition of Fascist Government

NIPPON SANGYO.—That Badoglio's defection did not mean the secession of Italy itself from the anti-Axis front was clearly evidenced by subsequent developments. The miraculous rescue of Il Duce Mussolini, though, of course it was due to the staunch friendship of Reichsfuehrer Hitler and to the gallant action of German troops, also proved that among the Italians who were guarding his person there were not entirely absent some loyal elements.

The great Mussolini has now returned to the command of the Fascists and is dedicating himself to the restoration of Italy. The Fascist National Government, the provisional regime set up pending the organization of a new Government, has been dissolved and a Fascist Republican Government of Italy has been established. The events leading up to this establishment clearly show that the new Government is

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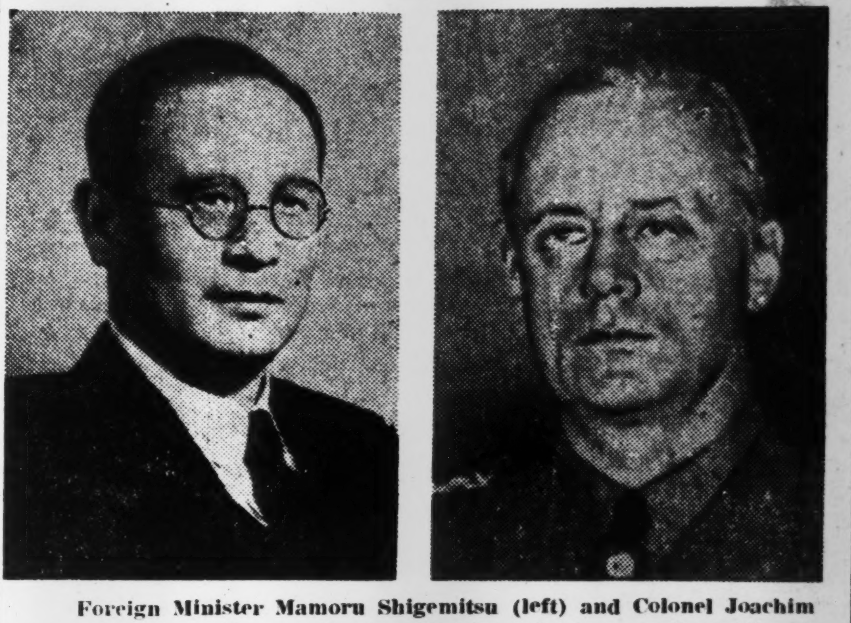
AXIS VICTORY IS SURE, SHIGEMITSU DECLARES ON PACT ANNIVERSARY

Reaffirm Indivisible Ties



Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu (left) and Colonel Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, who in an exchange broadcast Monday night on the occasion of the third anniversary of the signing of the Tripartite Pact stressed the immutable determination of their countries to carry on the war until the object of their Alliance to bring about international peace is attained.

Foreign Minister Speaks In Exchange Broadcast With Ribbentrop

ALLIANCE UNSHAKEN

Glorious Future Seen for Italy Under New Government Headed by Mussolini

"The spirit of Japan, who is fighting in East Asia, is the spirit of Germany and her allies fighting in Europe. It is absolutely clear that through the final victory of the Axis Powers the great aim of our Alliance to establish international justice will be completely attained." Thus declared Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu Monday night in an exchange broadcast with German Foreign Minister Colonel Joachim con Ribbentrop on the occasion of the third anniversary of the signing of the Tripartite Pact.

Earlier in the day congratulatory telegraphic messages were exchanged between the two Foreign Ministers in observance of the occasion.

In his address over the ether, Mr. Shigemitsu declared that no matter to what machinations and maneuvers the United States and Britain might resort with a view to inducing the Badoglio regime to fresh acts of betrayal and bad faith, "the Axis Alliance remains unshaken."

"The Pact of Alliance shines forth as brightly as ever to illumine our road to victory," the Foreign Minister asserted.

Recognizes New Regime

The Foreign Minister stressed that the Japanese Government immediately took the necessary steps to recognize the newly established Fascist Republic of Italy of which Premier Benito Mussolini had become the head on Monday. The ardent friendship of Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler made possible the miraculous rescue of Premier Mussolini from the treacherous Badoglio regime, he added.

"We are fully confident that the future of the new Italy is assured a glorious future," Foreign Minister Shigemitsu said.

The present war is on the one hand a war for universal justice, and on the other a war for the renaissance of Asia, the Foreign Minister said. In this connection, he declared, "I cannot lay too much stress on the absolute necessity for all the Asiatic nations and peoples to fight the war to our common victory, together with our European Allies, so as to ensure our right of existence, which was so seriously jeopardized."

"Indeed, this war is to us no other than a war of self-defense," Mr. Shigemitsu said.

The text of the Foreign Minister's address follows:

"I feel it a great honor to exchange greetings personally with Your Excellency on this memorable day of the third anniversary of the conclusion of the Tripartite Pact.

"The Axis Alliance aims at the establishment of justice throughout the world, and we are marching forward toward the fulfilment of our great mission with an unfaltering spirit regardless of what happens on the way. No matter to what machinations and maneuvers Britain and America may resort in order to induce the Badoglio regime to fresh acts of betrayal and bad faith, the Axis Alliance remains unshaken. The Pact of Alliance shines forth as brightly as ever to illumine our road to victory.

"The ardent friendship of the Fuehrer has rendered possible the miraculous rescue of Premier Mussolini, who, upon this auspicious day has become the head of the newly established Fascist Republic of Italy. The Japanese Government, in conjunction with the German Government, has immediately taken the necessary steps to recognize the new Government. Thus will Italy, once again under the leadership of Premier Mussolini, be redeemed from destruction and dishonor entailing upon Badoglio's unconditional surrender. We are fully confident that the future of the new Italy is assured a glorious future.

"The Axis countries, as States and peoples as well as members of the family of nations, have the inalien-

(Continued on Page 2)

FASCISTS IN PEKING PLEDGE AID TO DUCE

Issue Statement Placing Themselves at Disposal of New Republican Government

Domei

PEKING, September 27.—The secretariat of the Peking Fascist Party, who swore allegiance to the Mussolini Government in their statement of September 10, today issued a statement in which they expressed their preparedness to place themselves at the disposal of the Fascist Republican Government under a new organization.

On September 9, when they received the report that the Fascist Party had been reconstructed in their home country, the leading members of the Fascist Party residing here deliberated on their future course with Mr. Riva, correspondent of La Stampa, in the chair. The next day they issued a statement pledging allegiance to the legitimate Government of Italy under the Duce and denouncing the Badoglio regime as a puppet of the Anglo-American camp. It also expressed their intention to reorganize the party in Peking.

The secretariat of the Fascist Party of Peking is composed of Mr. Riva, Mr. Boria, of the Italian Embassy in Peking, Mr. Proutan, correspondent of the Stefani News Agency, and other leading members of the Italian community here. It has undertaken to reorganize by exercising the strictest discrimination in the choice of members.

These efforts on the part of the Fascists of Peking are expected to exercise a far-reaching influence on all Italians residing in East Asia.

The statement issued by the secretariat today follows:

"When we received the report that the Fascist Party had been dissolved we accepted it as a decree necessitated by the one great aim of prosecuting the war and made the sacrifice. But when we saw that the Badoglio regime had planned the coup as part of their base treachery to their motherland and their allies we realize that only through complete victory of the three Axis nations can the World War be brought to an end in accordance with international justice. We are now resolved to give our best toward the final victory, We have decided to reorganize a Fascist Party in China in accordance with the principles established by our Duce. We are prepared to place ourselves at the disposal of the Fascist Republican Government under a new party organization."

Last Rites for Fushimi

Funeral services for the late Lieutenant-Commander Count Hirohide Fushimi, who died of wounds on the foremost firing line in the South, were solemnized at the Count Fushimi mansion in Suginami-ku, Monday morning. After the services, the remains were taken to the Aoyama Cemetery, for burial.

LUNCHEON TO FETE 3-POWER PACT HELD

Foreign Minister Shigemitsu Honors Envoys of Axis at Special Function

[Photo on Page 3]

In celebration of the third anniversary of the conclusion of the Tripartite Pact, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu on Monday invited German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer, Rumanian Charge d'Affaires Nicolas Rudulesco and Hungarian Minister Nicholas De Vegh to a luncheon party at his official residence.

The function served as a further demonstration of the grim resolution of the signatories of the Three-Power Alliance and their supporters to work together in bringing the war to a victorious conclusion.

Foreign Minister Shigemitsu in his address announced the glad news of the decision reached by the Cabinet at the session earlier in the day for Japan's recognition of the Fascist Republican Government under Il Duce Benito Mussolini.

His address throughout breathed conviction in the perfect unity of the partners in the Tripartite Pact in working for the annihilation of America and Britain.

Foreign Minister Shigemitsu's guests included German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer, Colonel Alfred Kretschmer, German Military Attache, Colonel Wolfgang von Gronau, German Air Attache, Rumanian Charge d'Affaires Nicolas Rudulesco and Hungarian Minister Nicholas De Vegh.

On the side of the host were present President Teiichi Suzuki of the Planning Board, President Eiji Amau of the Board of Information, President Yoshimichi Hara of the Privy Council, Field-Marshal Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the Army General Staff, Lieutenant-General Hikosaburo Hata, Vice-Chief of the Army General Staff, Major-General Kenryo Sato, Director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Fleet-Admiral Osami Nagano, Chief of the Navy General Staff, Viscount Kintomo Mushakoji, former Ambassador to Germany, Ambassador Saburo Kurusu, also former Ambassador to Germany, Dr. Tadao Yamakawa, Adviser to the Foreign Office, and Foreign Vice-Minister Shunichi Matsumoto.

FISCHER SEES SEIKI YANO

Reich Consul-General at Shanghai Dwells on Pact Anniversary

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 27.—Martin Fischer, German Consul-General here, called on Japanese Consul-General Seiki Yano at 10 a.m. today, the third anniversary of the signing of the Tripartite Pact, and solemnly reiterated his determination to further strengthen the pledges of the accord as well to take vigorous strides toward the attainment of a final victory.

AXIS VICTORY SURE, SAYS SHIGEMITSU

(Continued From Page 1)

able right to existence equally with other States and peoples. It is because our very existence was actually endangered that we have at last taken up the sword. Indeed, this war is to us no other than a war of self-defense. This is precisely the reason why we have steeled our determination to fight it through until we gain the ultimate victory.

"Our enemy, denying us even our proper right to existence, has resorted to all means, military, political and economic, in his attempt to lay a stranglehold upon us. Even today we may see clearly in his openly declared war aims an avowal of the intention to restore a world structure which permits him to rule and dominate other nations as he will, and to eliminate the Axis Powers which obstruct his purpose. During the past three years the Axis Alliance has succeeded, often under severe ordeals, in carrying out its constructive mission. At present, in the East as in the West, we are meeting and repulsing violent counter-offensives launched by the enemy.

"Our Allies in Europe headed by the German Reich are gallantly defending the great European Fortress. They are manifesting a matchless fighting spirit of daring and bravery for which we, Japanese, desire to pay our profound respect. On the other hand, on the various fronts of the Greater East Asia, the enemy, whose counter-attacks have been expected, is being subjected to crushing blows entailing him huge losses in men and material.

"While it is well for us to renew on this memorable day our firm determination to prosecute the common war vigorously, there is no room for doubt, that the realization of justice throughout the world, which is the aim of the Axis Alliance, will be fully achieved by our glorious victory.

Describes Japan's Aims

"Japan desires to carry out great constructive work based on Justice in the vast region of East Asia, designed to bring about peace and prosperity to all nations and peoples therein by dint of mutual cooperation. This policy and purpose of Japan is not only obviously just but also embodies the natural and legitimate aspirations of the peoples of East Asia. In fact, we are now staking our very national fortune in a colossal war in order to achieve this great mission. The Anglo-Saxon Powers, who for long years past invaded Asia, reduced a major portion of it to a colonial or semi-colonial status. They have not scrupled to resort to all kinds of intrigues subjecting the Asiatic peoples to merciless exploitations. Divide et impera is their time-honored favorite tactics. The defense of our right of existence is identical with the liberation of East Asia from the domination and exploitation of Britain and America.

"We must, therefore, endeavor, first of all, to eliminate the disturbing influences of the Anglo-Saxon Powers. On the other hand, Britain and America, still intent upon regaining their old-time mastery of Asia, have deliberately provoked the present war. Although they continue to fight stubbornly, the valor and enterprise of our military and naval forces are more than equal to check their inordinate ambition.

"Now at this time when the nations of the Greater East Asia are cooperating on the basis of equality and reciprocity toward the inauguration of a new era of common prosperity and well-being, China should be freed from the Anglo-Saxon yoke and she should be rebuilt and restored to Asia. Thailand should develop as a powerful sovereign independent state. Burma, the Philippines and India are all entitled to the honor of independence. Thus, these Asiatic peoples would be enabled each to enjoy its proper place. The present war is on the one hand a war for universal justice, and on the other a war for the renaissance of Asia. I cannot lay too much stress on the absolute necessity for all the Asiatic nations and peoples to fight the war to our common victory, together with our European Allies, so as to ensure our right of existence, which was so seriously jeopardized.

Confident of Victory

"The spirit of Japan, who is fighting in East Asia, is the spirit of Germany and her allies fighting in Europe. It is absolutely clear that through the final victory of the Axis Powers the great aim of our Alliance to establish international justice will be completely attained.

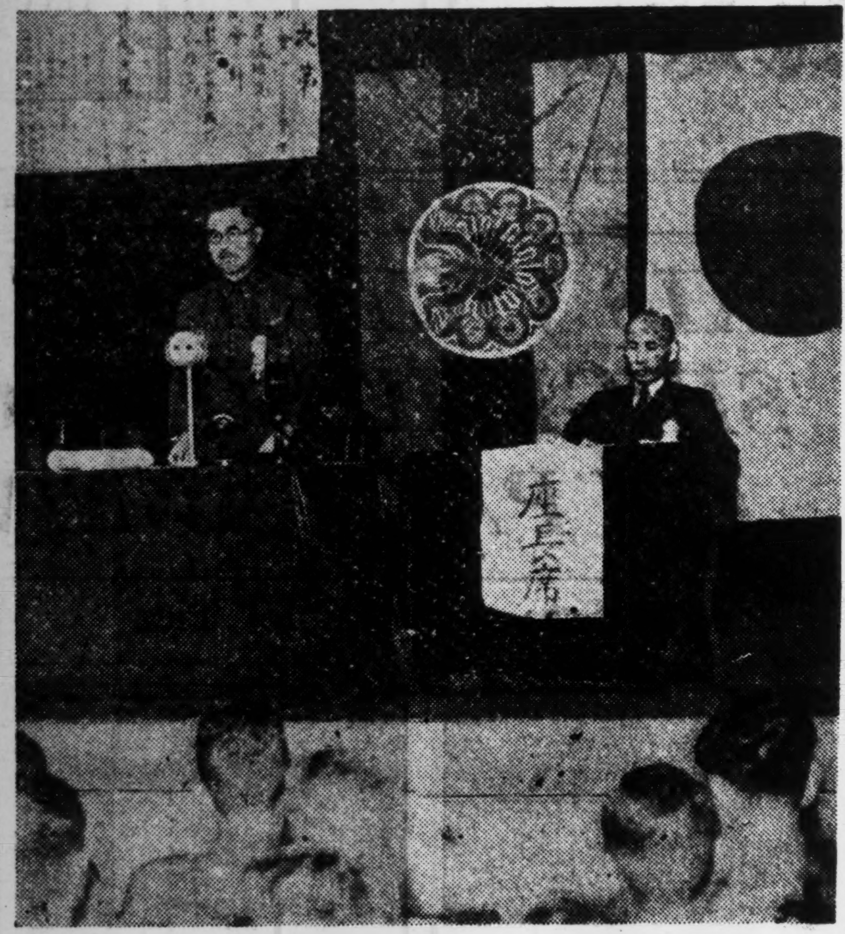
"Let me wish the health of His Excellency the Fuehrer and your noble self, and the growing prosperity of the German people."

Magazine for Javanese

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 27.—The first issue of the new cultural magazine "Kebo dajaan Timoer" (Eastern Culture) will make its debut on October 1. The new magazine is edited and published by "Poest Kabo dajaan" (Culture Center) here and contains literary works and comments as well as translations of Japanese novels.

At Burma Rally



Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki speaking at a meeting of the national movement organizations at the Dai Toa Kaikan on Monday to felicitate the independence of Burma.

Chungking Leaders Ired by Charge In British Magazine Against Regime

National Review Says Chiang Government Does Not Represent United China—Reuters Tries to Appease By Saying Magazine Influenced by Bland

Domei

CANTON, September 26.—The indignation of Chungking authorities over an editorial appearing in the August issue of the British periodical, The National Review, which charged that Chungking does not represent united China, was revealed in reports received here.

Significantly, Reuters, complying with Chungking's request to send the full text of the editorial, discounted the National Review by stating that it has a small circulation and has no influence, and that its attitude toward China is largely influenced by "79 year old eccentric J.O.P. Bland."

J.O P. Bland, an old resident of China is considered as one of the best known British authorities on things Chinese.

The National Review editorial stated: "It is time we were given more accurate news about what is happening in China. For years now, our press orators served up to us a lot of fairy tales about that vast country, whose remarkable people deserve better treatment than they have been romanced about and misrepresented.

Concocted News

"For years printing presses have been at work pouring out news "concocted in London and Washington" about united China, whose only struggle was said to be against the foreign foe. The Chinese have been spoken of as though they had European democratic tradition, and as though the Japanese had only to be cleared out to make China free, well administered and happy."

The editorial continued that whole districts under the control of Chungking are nearly starving and that owing to general corruption and misgovernment, and above all, dissention among the local Chinese war-lords, the life of the peasants and townspeople is appalling.

Asserting that Chungking is not resisting Japan effectively the paper said: "And as we call ourselves an ally of Chungking we should insist on knowing why this is. Want of weapons? But we have sent and the Americans have sent quantities of weapons to Chungking and it would be interesting to know what happens to them. There are very well authenticated, unpleasant stories of what becomes of these weapons and why use is not made of them against the Japanese."

Asserting that, "our public men are constantly pledging us to Chungking," the paper asked if Chungking exists as "a formed and working entity." "We hear of Chiang Kai-shek's 'United China' but how far does his writ run? How much 'United China' is there?"

The paper concluded tersely," to what are we pledged?"

Italy's Envoys In E. Asia Back Duce's Regime

(Continued From Page 1)

Japanese consul-general, clarifying his attitude of repudiating the renegade Badoglio regime and expressing whole-hearted support of Fascism, thus serving notice to the rebels that he would have nothing to do with them.

Consul-General di Merito also declared his intention to lead the Italian residents of Shanghai toward cooperation with the other Axis nations for the ultimate joint victory.

"I have the honor to inform you that I absolutely repudiate the treacherous conduct of the Badoglio regime toward the Three-Power Alliance. I pledge allegiance to the new Government of Il Duce Mussolini and my unquestioning loyalty to and support of the Duce. At the same time, I declare my intention to dedicate myself to the cause of war prosecution until the final victory is won."

Under the leadership of Colonel di Merito, the Italian residents here in general are manifesting their loyalty to the Duce and their determination to fight on together with their allies in the cause of a new world order based on international justice.

As, however, there are more or less mixed elements among the Italian community here, the authorities are maintaining close watch over their movements.

Loyalty to Mussolini

Domei

CANTON, September 27.—Mr. Ross, Italian consul-general here, on September 13 addressed a telegram to the Foreign Minister of the renegade Badoglio Government serving notice of his absolute repudiation of the rebel regime and expressing his loyalty to Fascism.

To the newspaper interviewers, he stated his fiery indignation over the treacherous conduct of the Badoglio clique and declared his wholehearted confidence in the Fascist Republican Government.

The "divorce notice" to the Badoglio puppet regime follows:

"I hereby tender my resignation as of September 9 because both my dignity as an Italian and my stoutest confidence in Fascism are wholly incompatible with any relationship with traitors of their motherland and pedlars of their national honor and prestige. Let me also express my conviction that Italy has both the will and ability to rise again out of the mire into which she had been cast through the conspiracy of Freemasons, as the whole world knows. The monument to the historic shame that Italy has suffered will be erected on the spot where that filthy conspiracy was hatched. Vice-Consul Rossi also tenders his resignation. I declare before all rebels that I pledge allegiance to the Fascist Party and Il Duce Mussolini. Vive Fascism- Vive Mussolini-"

NEW LABOR ORGAN IN P.I. TO EXPEDITE INDUSTRIES

Domei

MANILA, September 27.—On the basis of the Labor Control Ordinance promulgated on September 13 by the Japanese Administration with the object of facilitating the supply and distribution of laborers, the Central Labor Union has been established here to pave the way for rational distribution of labor in the Philippines.

The newly-organized union, composed of Japanese employers in the Philippines, is expected to act as a liaison organ between its members to ensure the supply of labor which is indispensable to key industries.

RALLY CELEBRATES RISE OF NEW BURMA

(Continued from Page 4)

against its arch enemies America and Britain, becoming instead of a base of aggression against Asia, a solid vanguard base in the drive to crush America and Britain. The panic of brutal Britain can be understood.

Solid Unity

"Today, Greater East Asia's unity is solid as steel, and the fighting will to crush the arch enemy America and Britain is rising still higher. Though the enemy increases daily the intensity of its counter-offensive against Japan, what is there to fear? The true decisive fighting, however, lies in the future. That being so, the expectations Japan and all East Asia hold for New Burma are great. We hope from our hearts that Burma will always remember the spirit of its declaration of independence, understand that Burma is also Greater East Asia's Burma, that there will be no Greater East Asia nor Burma without complete victory in the War of Greater East Asia, and drive forward with its total power for the successful prosecution of the sacred war, with a still more powerful fighting spirit, and thus make unshakable the glory of independence it has gained.

"We, the people of Japan, vow that at the same time as we send with our total strength aid for the healthy growth and development of newborn Burma, will answer the expectations and wishes of the people of all Greater East Asia and give ourselves in overcoming every obstacle and successfully prosecute the War of Greater East Asia, and thus drive straight forward solidly for the construction of a paradise of co-prosperity in Greater East Asia.

"We hereby express our most sincere felicitations on the birth of Burma and pray for its powerful development, and at the same time declare our determination to prosecute successfully the War of Greater East Asia.

"September 27, 1943"

Text of Resolution

The resolution passed at the rally was as follows:

"We hereby represent the will of all of the people of Japan and express our most sincere felicitations on Burma's attainment of its long-cherished desire for the glory and freedom of independence and at the same time vow to understand firmly that without complete victory in the War of Greater East Asia there will be no Greater East Asia itself, to hold strictly to the spirit of the Japan-Burma alliance, and to concentrate all efforts together for the successful prosecution of the sacred war, thus to protect the sovereignty and independence of newborn Burma and the rest of the Greater East Asiatic peoples and give ourselves in the construction of a paradise of co-prosperity in Greater East Asia.

"September 27, 1943"

Text of Telegram

The telegram of felicitations read as follows:

"We, the people of Japan, offer our most profound felicitations to new born Burma, on its birth as a nation of Greater East Asia, attaining its long-cherished desire for the glory and freedom of independence.

"We wish for independent Burma's future welfare, pray for its happiness and prosperity, and at the same time pray from our hearts that it will make still more solid its belief in absolute victory and fight powerfully for the destruction of our common enemy, America and Britain.

"September 27, 1943"

Aoki's Speech

Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, declared in substance as follows:

"I believe it is truly significant from the standpoint of Japanese-Burmese relations that representatives of the various national organizations have gathered here today to express their felicitations for Burmese independence. I am also very happy that I am able to speak to you here today.

"Just as has been made clear by the declaration and resolution passed just now, the birth of New Burma was a solid denial against British control of East Asia and at the same time it was a tremendous advance in the construction of the New Order in Greater East Asia. It marks a new century in the history of the world. Burma now has gained the independence which it desired for so long and the joy and deep emotions of the Burmese people can be well imagined.

"The joy is not merely that of the Burmese people. The Japanese people, who aided Burma's independence, and the peoples throughout Greater East Asia, are also filled with joy at the happiness that has come to Burma.

Japan's Sincerity Proved

"The War of Greater East Asia has now entered a stage in which the enemy's counter-offensive is becoming intense. Burmese independence was actualized in midst of such an important time, which shows truly that Japan always stands on justice and righteousness in its desire to give each people its righteous place. It is also standing proof that once Japan gives its word it will carry that out in spite of any obstacle that stands in the way.

"The incorporation of the Shan states into Burmese territory also shows Japan's fair and just attitude. I believe that the leaders of Burma, who joined the war simultaneously with the attainment of independence, understand best this attitude of Japan. Not only that, the whole world has been shown Japan's righteousness and has been moved to great reactions.

"What we, however, must remember at this time is that without complete victory in the War of Greater East Asia there will be no freedom or independence for the various peoples and nations in Greater East Asia, that the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere will be impossible. It follows that Burmese independence too will be made complete and one to last eternally only with victory in the war.

All Assistance Promised

"We will always aid Burma's independence and offer all the assistance we can for its future development. In other words, with Burma's birth we have made still more powerful and solid our determination to win the War of Greater East Asia. That is because we must protect Greater East Asia. I am certain that you the people too understand that the decisive fighting is yet to come and are determined to hold firmly to the spirit of the Japanese-Burmse alliance and drive forward together to victory.

"To the friendliness and feeling of responsibility which you have shown to Burma at this meeting I too agree wholeheartedly. Japan's traditional righteousness ties together Greater East Asia, and I am certain that nothing can break this. On this point I discover absolute victory in the war and the absolute completion of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"In closing let me again felicitate Burma on the attainment of its independence, and at the same time offer my profound respect to the earnestness of you, the representatives gathered here, for holding this meeting and expressing your solid determination."

King of Cambodia Honors Businessman-Linguist Doi

Royal Order Presented to Head of Association Franco-Japonaise Through Foreign Office for Promotion of French Language

The tireless and unselfish efforts of more than two score years in connection with the work of the Association Franco-Japonaise of Tokyo has won for Hikoichiro Doi, a well-known businessman and philanthropist, the Royal Order of Cambodia together with the Brevet d'Officier de l'Ordre Royal du Cambodge from the King of Cambodia, on the recommendation of Governor-General Jean Decoux of French Indo-China. On September 25 the decoration and certificate were handed to Mr. Doi through the Foreign Office.

Hikoichiro Doi wearing the Royal Order of Cambodia.

"I am most surprised, and very happy, at the great honor bestowed on me," Mr. Doi declared Monday. "Never did I dream that my interest in foreign languages would result in such an honor. Besides, as President of the Association Franco-Japonaise, it was but my duty to do my utmost on behalf of the Japanese students of the French language. I am proud that graduates of the Athenee Francais of Tokyo, of which school I also am a graduate, are doing good work abroad.

"When I received word from the Foreign Office regarding this Order, I felt the same sort of thrill which I experienced many years ago when I was graduated from the Chuo University. Quite unexpectedly I received a silver watch from the Education Ministry, given each year to the one graduating with the highest marks."

His study of foreign languages began at the age of 8, Mr. Doi stated, when he started learning English with a private tutor. By the time he was 15 years old he had mastered five languages. Descended of a line of businessmen, Mr. Doi explained, the value of knowing other languages besides his own was brought home to him at an early age. However, once started the studies so absorbed him that later it became a hobby.

Throughout his 45 years of study, the pursuit of knowledge has lost none of its attraction for Mr. Doi. In fact, even now he is attending special lectures on foreign languages at Keio University, being, as he himself laughingly declares, "probably the oldest student attending that university."

Besides the lectures at the Keio University, Mr. Doi also attends special lectures and international round-table conferences held at other institutions of learning throughout the Metropolis.

Among Mr. Doi's attainments in the field of foreign languages is the mastery of six languages, namely, English, French, German, Chinese, Italian and Russian, and a knowledge of several more including Latin, Greek and Spanish.

For the past 20 years Mr. Doi has been the active President of the Association Franco-Japonaise, the work of which is closely connected with that of the Athenee Francais, an institution founded 20 years ago by Joseph Cotte who is still today its principal. The school was opened in 1913 with an enrolment of five, but today the enrolment is 1200 of both sexes, ranging in age from 20 to 40 years due to the excellent organizing ability of Mr. Doi. The course is for five years. Of the thousands graduated to date, several are teaching in schools and universities of Tokyo Metropolis, while in recent years many have found useful employment abroad.

In order to pass on to others the kindness which he himself received during student days in China, Mr. Doi has, for the past 13 or 14 years, opened his home to teachers and scholars from abroad. Ten rooms were set aside, for their use, and in them teachers and students from various European countries found a quiet sanctuary for their studies, some remaining for 10 years.

"The study of the literature and arts of the various countries of the world will continue to keep me busy," Mr. Doi declared. "The more one delves into these subjects the more interesting they become. At present I am doing a bit of translation for my own pleasure. It has been my good fortune that in spite of my business, I have always been able to find time to pursue my hobby."

This hobby of a busy businessman has, besides his linguistic attainments, resulted in two books of translations, one, "Night on Western Lake," being a translation of some famous contemporary Chinese short stories, and the other a collection of short stories of Koerner, a famous German authoress.

PRESIDENT-ELECT LAUREL VOICES THANKS TO JAPAN

Pays Respects to Supreme Commander Kuroda, Announcing Results of Recent Election

Domei

MANILA, September 27.—President-Elect Jose P. Laurel who won the unanimous support of the 18,000,000 people of the Philippines called on Lieutenant-General Shigenori Kuroda, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Phillipines at 11:45 a.m. today.

Dr. Laurel was accompanied by Benigno S. Aquino, who was elected Speaker of the Philippine National Assembly, and members of the Philippine Independence Preparatory Commission.

The President-Elect and the Speaker of the National Assembly respectively notified Lieutenant-General Kuroda of their selection to the posts, and expressed their deepest gratitudes to the Japanese Government.

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INDIANS ASSURED AID BY PREMIER BA MAW

Attends Memorial Ceremony Honoring Last Moghul Emperor of India

Domei

RANGOON, September 26.—Burmese Head of State and Prime Minister Dr. Ba Maw this afternoon attended the memorial ceremonies held by the Indian Independence League at the grave of Bahadur Shah, the last Moghul Emperor of India, who died here after fleeing from his native land.

Head of State Ba Maw was accompanied by Vice-Prime Minister Thakin Mya, Home Minister U Ba Win, Defense Minister Major-General Thakin Aung Sang, Welfare and Publicity Minister Bandeola U Sein, and Corporation Minister U Tun Aung.

At the ceremonies where the gathering prayed for the attainment of Indian independence, Prime Minister Ba Maw exhorted the Indians to drive forward to freedom led by the spirit of Bahadur Shah.

"When you Indians once start your advance to New Delhi," he declared, "I am certain that the spirit of the last Emperor of the Moghul Empire, Bahadur Shah, who was laid at rest here, will lead you. Just as victory came to the Kings of Burma who stood on the earth where stood the grave of King Alangpaya, so will the earth of the grave of Bahadur Shah upon which we stand now bring victory to India.

"Burma and India must maintain and make still stronger the spiritual ties which bound them in the past. Let us fight together with you in your struggle for independence. We will advance together with you when you advance into New Delhi guided by the spirit of Bahadur Shah".

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

both in name and substance the legitimate and orthodox Government of Italy. The character of the new Government also coincides with our own tendency.

As soon as the Japanese Government received formal notice of the formation of the Fascist Republican Government of Italy, it took steps necessary to recognize that Government, a move of which every one of us will approve. There is a great meaning in the fact that Japan's recognition of the new Italian Government on the third anniversary of the conclusion of the Tripartite Pact whose signatories are pledged to work for a new world order.

It is needless to say that the new Italian Government will succeed to the international agreements which were entered into by old Monarchist Italy. There is every reason for believing that the ties of the Tripartite Pact to which the new Italian Government has succeeded will be further strengthened according to the statement Japan and Germany issued jointly some time ago.

Wang to See Nanking Head

Domei

PEKING, September 27.—Wang Keh-min, Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, left here at 9:30 a.m. today by air for Nanking in order to have important deliberations with President Wang Ching-wei.

OIL PAINTINGS AND INDUSTRIAL ART WORKS 洋画と美術工藝品
銀座ギャラリー GINZA GALLERY
1, Ginza Nishi 3-chome, Kyobashi, Tokyo
The Gallery Upstairs is Open Daily to the Public

New Cabinet Line-Up Of Fascist Regime Under Duce Revealed

Cabinet Ministers of the new Italian Fascist Republican Government were officially disclosed as follows:

- Premier and concurrently Foreign Minister—Benito Mussolini
- Home Affairs—Guidi Guido Buffarini
- National Defense—Rodolfo Graziani
- Finance—Domenico Pellegrini
- Justice—Antonio Tringali Casanuova
- Education—Carlo Alberto Biggani
- National Culture—Fernando Mezzasoma
- Communications—Arcidiacono
- Public Works—Peverelli
- Agriculture—Moroni
- Navy Vice-Minister—Regnani

MANILA POLICE CREATE CONSULTATION OFFICE

To Answer Questions From Citizens on Economic Control Regulations

Domei

MANILA, September 26.—In order to cope with problems arising out of increasing business activities, an economic consultation office was opened within the Manila Police Headquarters, it was revealed.

The new office will answer all questions regarding price control ordinance, commodity distribution ordinance and other economic regulations as well as distribution of daily necessities, it is understood.

The operation of controlled economy in Manila will be further accelerated through the activities of the new consultation office.

It is recalled that the Economic Police, which was organized in Manila four months ago, has been active in economic control operations.

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JAPAN RECOGNIZES MUSSOLINI REGIME

Fascist Republican Government to Represent Axis; Badoglio Repudiated

In step with Germany, the Imperial Japanese Government on Monday decided on the extension of formal recognition to the Fascist Republican Government under Benito Mussolini, as announced by the Board of Information. The action means that the Badoglio regime as the proper and orthodox regime of Italy has been repudiated by Japan.

The decision to recognize the Fascist Government was made on Monday at a special Cabinet meeting. It was held from 11 a.m. at the Prime Minister's official residence with Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and all the members of the Cabinet present.

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu reported that the Government of the Fascist Republic of Italy had officially notified the Imperial Government on September 26 through the German diplomatic organ and asking for Japan's formal recognition of the same. He them gave a detailed account of the events following the rescue of Il Duce Mussolini from the clutches of the renegade Badoglio regime and leading up to the establishment of the new Government under the Duce.

Forthwith the Cabinet decided to recognize the new Italian Government and the meeting ended at 12:10 p.m.

The decision was announced the same afternoon by the Board of Information, as follows:

"Formal notice that the Fascist Republican Government of Italy has been established and that Mr. Benito Mussolini has assumed his duty as its head, having been received through the German diplomatic organ, the Japanese Government have notified, today, their recognition of that Government through the same German organ."

For all this the Badoglio regime which has betrayed the Axis has but itself to thank for. So it is that within two months of its formation, the Badoglio regime finds itself reduced to the status of a puppet regime that has no substance, and ranking with a multitude of small phantom regimes that have thrown themselves on the mercy of America and Britain and barely manage to keep up being in existence.

Henceforth, all matters of Italy in its relations with the Axis countries will be represented by the new Fascist Government and dealt with by it according to its policy.

Considerable significance attaches to the fact that this new relationship of Italy with the Axis countries has developed on the occasion of the third anniversary of the conclusion of the Tripartite Pact among Japan, Germany, and Italy.

With new Italy roused to assert itself as a partner after it purged itself of the foreign element that had stood against Italy's interests, the Tripartite Pact is like nothing else, with the signatories bound by the closest possible ties of cooperation in achieving its objects.

The first thing Il Duce did after he was liberated was to see Chancellor Adolf Hitler. Then he set about the reorganization and the strengthening of Italy, a country determined to fight the war to the finish. His difficulties were formidable. However, he was successful in collecting a formidable element locked in resolution to carry on the war to a victorious conclusion.

September 23 saw the completion of the work of organizing the Fascist Republican Government. The new Government was prompt to adopt an attitude of repudiating the Savoy Royal Family that in league with the Badoglio regime sold the Italian nation and State just to save itself.

New Italy under Il Duce is expected as a matter of course to adopt a Republican form of Government. Report has it that the Fascist Republican Government expects to make hurry in establishing a new Italian Constitution.

In this way reborn Italy is going to play a much larger role than it has done in the prosecution of the war for the annihilation of America and Britain at a time when it has entered on a stage where it is going to be decided.

U.S. SOLDIERS' AID ASKED

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 26.—A proposal to give alowance to the families of recruited men was made by Philipp Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organization, in his letter mailed to all members of the House of Representatives today.

"When recruited men are married and have more than two children, it is demaded that $120 be be given monthly to each family as family allowance, and that amount be regarded as the minimum required to guarantee the living condition of the families of the soldiers at the fighting line," his letter said.

Fete Tri-Power Pact Anniversary

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu on Monday sponsored a luncheon at his official residence in honor of the Axis envoys in Japan, celebrating the third anniversary of the conclusion of the historic Tripartite Pact. Photo shows the Foreign Minister and others proposing a toast at luncheon.

SUCCESS OF A MISSION

Brilliant Exploits of Submarine I-XX Ordered to Cut Enemy Commissary Lines Around Solomons and New Guinea Told

By TORAKICHI ASAHI
Of the Navy Press Corps

AT AN XX BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.—Submarine I-XX on a certain day of a certain month left an undisclosed base, charged with the heavy mission of cutting off the enemy commissary line around the Solomons and New Guinea areas. For the following XX months the submarine achieved brilliant results, by fearlessly attacking and sinking enemy vessels in face of blind attacks by enemy aircraft.

On the day of departure, a squall was raging. Submarine XX loaded with torpedoes to capacity and sufficient foodstuffs and fuel as well to last for XX months was seen lying at anchor ready to set out. Evening came and the squall subsided. The trumpet singaling the time for departure was sounded and the screw began to rotate. One, two, three and more seamen stood on the deck smoking silently. Presently the order to move out was issued, and a signal flag, on which was written," We pray for your luck," was hoisted on the mother-ship. The sun disappeared beyond the horizon.

Gradually the faces of the seamen standing on the deck of the mother-ship grew blurred and their hands waving farewell were only faintly visible in the deepening twilight. The screw rotated faster and faster. The mother-ship and other vessels at anchor were presently shrouded in the gathering dusk. The surges breaking on the stern of the submarine grew higher and fiercer. Everyone of the crew maintained his position. The young moon mitiaged the darkness while the Southern Cross hung in the skies, revealing the Solomons, New Guinea, Fiji, Samoa, and New Caledonia. The waters connecting those islands are the very commissary line transfusing necessary blood to the enemy bases.

Worried and Anxious

The sea-warriors looked worried and anxious. They were not afraid of anything. They were simple, daring, and fearless. They were only afraid they might not encounter any enemy vessels, because after the loss of 14 vessels aggregating 154,000 tons sustained by the enemy the one month between the end of April and end of May, the enemy vessels plowing through the South Pacific greatly decreased in number. Ever alert for signs of enemy vessels, daily training was undertaken on the submarine most strenuously. Days went by. The underwater craft approached the equator. Beyond the equator lies the area which is continuously reconnoitered by enemy planes.

The periscope caught some reconnaissance planes while the submarine continued moving at full speed. A four-engined Consolidated bomber was closed up in the periscope. When the ship rose to the surface innumerable planes. four-engined Boeings or double-engined Martins were clearly reflected in the binocular. Planes are a nuisance and irritate the crew more than anything. America is generous in sending out its aircraft, but the waters around the commissary line connecting America and Australia or the Solomons area were devoid of enemy vessels. Day in and out, nothing but the enemy reconnaissance planes, the blue sky and waters, XX dead volcanoes soaring amid the clouds, and coral reefs shrouded with coconut groves came into sight.

Already XX days elapsed and the foodstuff supply was running low. Only canned-goods were left and those who were responsible for cooking did their best in serving their comrade seamen palatable and tasty dishes. In the hot stuffy kitchen they fried vegetables or contrived to grow beans on the ship.

Forgot Time

Living under electric lights day after day, the crew nearly forgot the days of the week and the time of the day. Looking at the calendar they muttered, "This is X day," and sipping "Miso-shiru" (soy-bean soup) they realized it was morning. No fresh air or sunlight penetrates the water, but none uttered a word of complaint, being determined to endure any hardships or privations By sharing a common lot the crew members were united as one with their commander as their pivot. That unity and that profound understanding of one another assured them victory and endurance no matter what might be in store for them.

The southern hemisphere is now in the autumn season, the sun being at the farthest. The rays of the sun looked yellowish through the periscope. While navigating over the surface of the water, a cool breeze blew in from the hatch window. Everything reminded me of the autumn in Japan Proper, though the densely-foliaged coral reefs made us realize that we were in southern seas. On the night of June 30 the engineer received the news regarding the American landing forces on Rendova Island. The night was particularly cool. The crew of the submarine all thought of their comrades fighting in the devastating operations in the Solomons area and every time the news of Japan's success was transmitted through the voice-tube, the crew shouted, "Banzai." Thus, days passed without getting a glimpse of enemy vessels.

It was the night of XX day. The voice of Captain Etsuzo Kurihara, Sectional Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters announcing the peerless war results in the Solomons area sounded loudly and proudly on the radio. The engineer, all of a sudden slammed the receiver and hurried to the commander with the message he had just received. The message read, "Submarine I-XX must immediately prepare for action."

Orders In Succession

"Hard a-port." "Steer course at XX degrees," came the orders one after another in succession. The helmsman, tightly closing his mouth, grasped the gear. The chief engineer, who weighs 17 "kan," accompanied by the tall and thin chief mechanic hurried to the engine room. The ship in the next moment made a semi-circle on the surface of the water. It was changing its course. Hazy moonbeams broke on the waves washing the deck. The sea-breeze blew up the rubber-coat worn by the watchout who had his binocular glued to his eyes. In the officers' room the commander and the navigating officer sat in silence, their eyes surveying the map spread before them. The eyes of the commander shone with expectation while the navigating officer who looked like a school boy in his overalls murmured to himself, "XX nautical miles to XX island and X miles to another. When will it pass through the strait?" They were all absorbed, each in his own work.

Presently the commander appeared on the deck and was swallowed up in the moonlight. The young chief gunner who had been just released from his duty was asleep, snoring on a sofa.

It was XX day. The submarine waited for the arrival of enemy vessels. On the periscope the Boeings, Consolidateds and Martins were visible, eagerly reconnoitering. The entire area was gradually enveloped in darkness. Kicking the foaming waves, the submarine merged to the surface, when the order to take respective positions was issued. The voice-tube shouted, "To the left, two spots which look like enemy ships are visible." The undersea craft daringly shortened the distance separating it from the black objects. Nearing them they were discovered as an enemy scout vessel and destroyer, "submerge," "Open vent," thus orders were given out. The submarine, thereupon disappeared under the surface.

Submarine Rocked

"Depth, XX," the helmsman shouted, when the terrific sounds of explosives discharged by the enemy ships shook the submarine. "Get ready for emergency navigation," was the order. Within ten minutes, eight explosives in succession had been released by the enemy vessels. The electric lights went out and the paint on the walls came off. The temperature went up higher and higher. Everybody was drenched with sweat. The electric-fan moved on as though panting heavily. In the coolest spot the thermometer read 32 degrees, centigrade and in the engine room it was as hot as 46 degrees. Presently the enemy ships stopped their action. "Rise to the surface." The commander issued the order. The bridge merged to the surface and the commander stood there, his binoculars glued to his eyes. What was that black ominous spot silhouetted in the pale moonlight. It proved to be the enemy destroyer. No time was lost in diving under water again.

Another night, eerie and weird under the Southern waters! The crew members were sleepy and tired to the core, but it was too hot to sleep. The sweat poured down their faces and bodies. They were almost suffocated. Some of the crew caressingly stroked the paper balloons and dolls which hung by their beds. They were so self-composed that no unearthly tranquillity nor sudden explosion of shells would have disturbed them in the least. From the day they had boarded the submarine they were determined to dedicate their lives to the cause of the nation. The prestige of the Navy was deeply embodied in those youths just over 20 in age.

Modest Breakfast

Electricity must be economized, because it decides the life or death of the crew. For breakfast they had only canned-rice and for lunch, some biscuits. "How much electricity is available?" was the constant inquiry by the commander. The chief engineer muttered, "We have enough to last for three or four days more." The temperature rose to 46 degrees, centigrade. No one uttered a word, but breathed hard. "What time does the sun go down? What time does the moon come out?" inquired the commander. The navigating officer immediately replied. "Take full advantage of the interval between sunset and the rise of the moon and navigate on the surface," the commander ordered the navigating officer and the chief gunner, and went up to the conning-tower.

With the order, "Rise to the surface," the undersea craft showed its mighty body on the waters. Everybody rushed to the engine-room and breathed in the fresh night air as much as they could. The air tasted sweet and that sweetness tempted tears to well up in my eyes. A smoke almost numbed my limbs. We all prayed silently that the moon would hesitate to come out only that night.

That night the crew were served rice-cake gruel and looked more than satisfied. In the officers' room the commander and other officers studied about the enemy's counter-submarine warfare. Thus, the commander is always intent upon training his subordinates even while engaged in action. The Southern seas are fully utilized by the commander as an indispensable class-room for the crew members.

Looking for More Prey

Submarine XX after having sunk two enemy vessels of 6,000 tons and 8,000 tons cruised on, searching for more prey.

It was August X day. Night still lingered, shrouding the surface of the water with a black veil. The periscope turned its sharp eye to the east, south, west and north. Gradually the veil of darkness was lifted and a black spot was sighted on the horizon. "It is a ship. It is an enemy ship. A merchantman," shouted the navigating officer excitedly. It was exactly X o'clock. "Take up posts," ran the order. With lightning speed the crew rushed to their positions. The helmsman grasped the gear and another stared at the compass. The engineers were ready to discharge their duties at any moment. Presently an officer rushed out of the officers' room shouting, "Ill do my duty."

The order, "Get ready to discharge a torpedo," was issued, closely followed by, other orders. At XX minutes, "Torpedo warfare," and "The direction is at XX," were sounded through the speaking tube attached to the conning-tower. "We are ready to discharge," confidentially came the reply through the speaking tube. The commander whose eyes were glued on the periscope uttered, "Two enemy destroyers visible in the direction of the stern." A convoyed transport squadron closely escorted by two enemy destroyers became discernible. A tanker and freighter both of 10,000 tons protected by the destroyers came into sight heading for XX base.

Enemy Ships Seen

"Hard a-starboard." The cobalt blue sky reflected on the periscope and the fleecy clouds hung over the enemy destroyers. Over the tanker and freighter, two specks of fluffy clouds were sailing slowly. The wind speed was seven meters an hour. The sun shone in brilliant colors over the horizon splashing the sea with splendor. The sterns of the enemy ships looked dazzlingly bright. The eyes of the commander shone like two fire balls. They were the eyes of the whole crew and the embodimnt of the commander's fighting spirit. Even the periscope looked like a living creature inspired by the commander's eagerness and intensity. With the issuance of the commander's order "Ready,' the siren was sounded through the undersea craft.

One, two, three seconds and one minute passed. "Discharge," ordered the commander. Instantly the buzzer ceased buzzing. Tranquillity prevailed through the ship while the depth-gauge ticked. One second, two and some more passed. Everyone kept his breath for fear of breaking the tension. The explosion of the torpedo then shook the submarine. "It was a sure hit." "Banzai," some of the crew unanimously cried out.

After the lapse of four minutes, the enemy destroyer commenced firing. One, two, three and more charges were apparently released, but Submarine XX, fully prepared for enemy attacks, skilfully evaded the missiles. In the meantime the enemy destroyer ceased action and and the ocean returned to its usual quietude.

Success Reported

To the shrine erected in the ship was dedicated the report of the successful sinking of one enemy destroyer of 10,000 tons. Breakfast was ready and the crew celebrated the occasion by opening the canned-rice cooked with red beans (symbol of celebration in Japan). "The enemy destroyer will be by now visiting the undersea palace," one of the officers remarked jokingly, looking round the others in the officers' room.

Only the commander kept quiet as though alien to the merry-making of the younger officers. He finished his breakfast quietly with no smile on his face. Had he forgotten to smile? Had the hardships and dangers endured for the last one and a half-year deprived him of his feeling for joy and happiness? Upon finishing his breakfast the commander slowly muttered, "The detonation of the explosion does not prove an accurate hit." The attitude of the commander who allowed no chance is truly the symbol of the Japanese Navy. To that should the accuracy and trustfulness of the announcements of war results by the Imperial Headquarters be ascribed.

The mission of Submarine XX, being thus completely discharged for the last X months and days, the ship headed for home. The foodstuff supplies which had been loaded to the ship's capacity became low, barely sufficient to last for another X days.

Having successfully fulfilled the mission, the crew all thought of a hot bath, fresh vegetables, fish, and fruits they could get amply at the base. I myself dreamt of, "sashimi" (raw fish) and red apples while half-asleep that morning. The day was not far off when we should be able to breathe fresh air as much as we wanted and smoke to our contentment. There was no wind. Perfect tranquillity prevailed and peace reigned the whole realm. The Southern Cross winked shyly above the stern of the submarine.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1943

Triumphant Vindication

Another evidence of the invincibility of the Axis Alliance was given to the world yesterday when on the third anniversary of the conclusion of the Tripartite Pact, the Governments of Japan and Germany moved to accord formal recognition to the newly established Fascist Republic of Italy. By the miraculous rescue of Premier Mussolini thanks to the ardent and practical friendship of Fuehrer Hitler, Italy has been enabled to resume her rightful place among her Axis partners to preserve unbroken the Pact which means so much to the cause of justice throughout the world.

This revival of Fascist Italy under the leadership of the great leader who in two decades pulled his country from the depths of chaos to her greatest heights of glory means that the honor of that country will be redeemed. It means that the redemption of Italy is at hand, that the treacherous surrender of Badoglio and the machinations of Britain and the United States to incite the traitorous Badoglio regime to fresh acts of betrayal and bad faith have been frustrated. The future of the resurrected Italy has been assured, and the Pact of Alliance of the Axis Powers will continue to shine forth as brilliantly as ever to illumine the road to ultimate victory.

How inevitable was this development and how immutable the course of the Axis advance can be judged by the inexorable historical necessity for the victory of the Axis. For, as Japanese Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu pointed out in his broadcast message to Berlin yesterday, the Axis Powers are fighting for a cause which must not and cannot fail. It is for no mere selfish advantage that the Axis is fighting. It is, to quote his words, because "the Axis countries, as States and peoples as well as members of the family of nations, have the inalienable right to existence equally with other states and peoples. It is because our very existence was actually endangered that we have at last taken up the sword. Indeed, this war is to us no other than a war of self-defense. This is precisely the reason why we have steeled our determination to fight it through until we gain the ultimate victory." This is why Italy could not remain prostrate; this is why Japan and Germany cannot but achieve final success. Moral necessity wills it.

Although the enemy is denying the Axis countries even their proper right to existence, although the enemy is resorting to all means to fasten his stranglehold upon the whole world by restoring a world structure which will enable him to rule and dominate other nations at will, the Axis Alliance which has survived the ordeals of the past three years will survive the ordeals of the present and the future until success crowns its glorious constructive mission. The gallant defense of the Grand Fortress of Europe by the German Reich and its allies and the crushing blows of Japan which are causing terrific losses in men and material to the enemy in the Pacific are proofs that justice will prevail.

In the vast region of East Asia, Japan is carrying out the great constructive work of bringing peace and prosperity to all nations and all peoples in place of the selfish exploitation practiced by the Anglo-Saxon Powers. Not only is this policy of Japan based on justice but it also embodies the natural and legitimate aspirations of the peoples of East Asia. The emancipation of China from the Anglo-Saxon yoke, the development of Thailand into a powerful sovereign independent nation, the attainment of independence by Burma, the Philippines, and India are all developments which are dictated by moral necessity. Japan, which is fighting for such a cause, must not and cannot fail.

The spirit of Japan, manifested thus in East Asia, is also the spirit of Germany and her allies fighting in Europe. Through the victory of the Axis Alliance alone can international justice be completely attained. That is why the countries of East Asia are cooperating so heartily with Japan; that is why prostrate Italy has arisen anew to fight side by side with Germany. This unbroken front of the nations who are determined that the Anglo-Saxon ambition for world domination must be crushed is the undisputable sign that the great aim of the Axis Alliance will find triumphant vindication.

President-Elect Laurel

Japan's heartiest congratulations and good wishes go to Jose P. Laurel, President-Elect of the new Republic of the Philippines which is soon to come into existence. Great is the honor which has come to him, for to become the first President of a new nation which will have at last gained complete independence after almost four centuries of alien domination is a distinction such as fate confers upon only a handful of men in all the history of the world. But it is a distinction which President-Elect Laurel well deserves, and the Philippine nation is fortunate indeed in having such an able leader to guide it through its first critical years.

Educational background and political ability are not the only qualifications of President-Elect Laurel, although these are by no means inconsiderable. Recipient of the highest academic honors from American universities, accorded a doctorate by the Imperial University of Tokyo—a distinction seldom conferred upon a foreigner, an eminent jurist, a former justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines and former Secretary of the Interior, his outstanding abilities are unquestioned. But his real greatness is to be seen in his undeviating patriotism and his unflinching moral courage.

As a self-respecting Filipino who held his country's honor above personal position, he flung down his post as chief of the Department of the Interior under American rule in 1923 in protest against the tyrannical policy of Governor-General Wood. As a far-sighted patriot who discerned the true Oriental character of the Philippine nation, he has persistently urged that the Filipinos abandon their servility to alien American influences and seek their true national destiny by cooperating with other Oriental nations like Japan. As a statesman of constructive genius, he has indefatigably prepared his country for its new responsibilities through his work as Chairman of the Philippines Independence Preparatory Commission. And as a man of the staunchest moral character, he has held steadfast to his convictions and to his duties despite dastardly attempts on his life. Such a man, so different from the self-seeking politicos who deserted their trust to flee with the retreating Americans to Washington, is eminently qualified to become the first President when the New Philippines attains its now imminent independence. Such a leader is well worthy of the honor of carrying on the proud tradition of Jose Rizal, Andres Bonifacio, Emilio Aguinaldo, and other great patriots of Philippine history who have furnished inspiration to the cause of independence through the dark years of the past.

As the entire Philippine nation joyously celebrates the memorable action of its National Assembly in unanimously electing this worthy man, the Japanese nation congratulates him and his people that the great goal of independence which they have sought for so long is now about to be realized. Japan is happy to have been able to play such an instrumental part as she has in helping the Philippines cast off the yoke of American oppression and welcomes with heartfelt joy the election of President-Elect Laurel as an auspicious augury of the coming entrance of this newest nation to the fellowship of proud and free Asiatic Powers.

A Year Ago Today

September 28, 1942

As a means of coping with the increasing shortage of foodstuffs, the Chungking regime is enforcing compulsory requisitioning of provisions despite growing opposition from the people in general within its territory.

* * *

A petition has been signed by prominent American writers and businessmen appealing to the United States and Chungking authorities to mediate in the impasse between Britain and India. It was emphasized that India plays an important role in the fate of the anti-Axis, and therefore, in order that India be persuaded to join the anti-Axis nations, America and Chungking should step in and endeavor to open another conference to settle the disputes between Britain and India.

* * *

Anti-Axis merchant ships sunk by German submarines between September 1 and September 28 totaled 146, with an aggregate tonnage of 953,000 tons.

* * *

The fact that the loss of Burma has been fatal to the British strategy in East Asia was conclusively proved by a statement issued by General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India, in which he stressed the necessity of recovering Burma.

JAPANESE NATION DETERMINED TO CRUSH ANGLO-U.S. POWERS

America Became Very Imperialistic After Latter Half Of 19th Century—Sowed Seeds of Chaos in East Asia

By SOHO TOKUTOMI
(From the Koa no Taigi)

The War of Greater East Asia was not prompted by any sudden impulse, nor will it be settled by any temporary play of sentiment. It is well for us to study dispassionately why we had to take up arms against America and Britain, and our study of its cause will surely convince us that it is not enough for us to attack American and Britain but that we must destroy them thoroughly.

Before proceeding to give the cause of the present war, let me mention three surprising facts. One of these facts is the splendor of the victory achieved by the Imperial Army and Navy. Immediately on the issuance of the Imperial Rescript declaring war, the loyal and patriotic officers and men of the Imperial Forces scored brilliant victories on land, in the sea and in the air. Particularly remarkable were the results achieved by the Japanese Navy in the Battle of Pearl Harbor and the Battle off Malaya.

History records many big naval battles including the Battle of Trafalgar and the Battle of the Japan Sea, but none so brilliant as those of Hawaii and off Malaya. I am really overwhelmed with gratitude to the Imperial Forces for these unprecedented exploits. The Imperial Forces have more than justified the very high expectations which we have always had of them.

The second surprising fact is the over-diffidence with which the Japanese Government has dealt with America. Its attitude has been too conciliatory and too compromising. Be it understood, however, that I say this in no mood of rebuking the Japanese Government.

Wayward America

The other surprising fact is America's waywardness. America has always been notorious for her wayward attitude, but I had never before imagined that she should be capable of such waywardness as she showed in her negotiations with our country.

America insisted on the complete withdrawal of Japanese troops from China and French Indo-China. Japan's compliance with this outrageous demand would have brought to naught the results of the sacred war fought for years for the creation of a new order in Greater East Asia. It was absolutely out of the question for Japan to withdraw her troops without accomplishing the the object of the war which had involved her in heavy sacrifice of life and treasure.

America also demanded Japan to repudiate the Nanking Government and Manchoukuo and restore the status quo ante. She insisted that Japan should recognize no Government in China except the one at Chungking. Now, the Nanking Government is bound to Japan closely by the Sino-Japanese Treaty and is cooperating faithfully with this country in the work of establishing a new order in Greater East Asia. As regards Manchoukuo, it has already been in existence for many years and its foundations as an Empire are firmly laid. And there actually exists inseparable relationship with Japan. The self-willed attitude adopted by America in demanding the restoration of the status quo ruling prior to the Manchurian Incident was simply astounding. It amounted to crass stupidity.

Absurd Demand

America further demanded Japan's withdrawal from the Alliance with Germany and Italy by abrogating the Tripartite Pact, which is part and parcel of Japan's foreign policy. America thus challenged Japan to war at every turn.

In such highly provocative circumstances, Japan had no alternative but take up arms against America. Japan simply took up the gauntlet thrown down by America. Now she is up in arms against the disturbers of world peace and the public enemies of humanity at once to break through the anti-Axis encirclement, economic and armed, against herself, and to secure the emancipation of the 1,000,000,000 people of Asia from Anglo-American yoke. We are firmly determined to crush America and Britain at all costs.

In connection with the brilliant victories being achieved by the Imperial Forces since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, there are two names which we ought to recall gratefully. One is name of the late Admiral Kanji Kato, Admiral Kanji Kato, who was highly disatisfied with the ratio of 5:5:3 fixed at the Washington Conference, initiated a very intensive naval training. The London Conrefence was another keen disappointment to the Admiral who was then Chief of the Naval General Staff. His intensive training of the Japanese naval officers and men was, no doubt, largely responsible for the present naval achievements. He was one of the principal naval leaders who have made the Japanese Navy what it is, and we ought to be grateful to his memory.

The other name which we must recall with gratitude at the present moment is that of Yosuke Matsuoka, formerly the Foreign Minister. It was he who concluded the Tripartite Pact as Japanese Foreign Minister and it was also he who signed the non-aggression treaty with the Soviet Union. A word of thanks is certainly due to Mr. Matsuoka from the Japanese people at the present juncture.

Fight for Self-Defense

The present War of Greater East Asia is being fought for self-defense, for the emancipation of the 1,000,000,000 people of East Asia and for the well-being of the mankind of the world. It is a war for the cause of humanity. The present War of Greater East Asia is not only for self-defense but for the liberation of the East Asiatic peoples and for the sake of world peace. It is being fought for a very lofty cause.

There is a problem which calls for a radical revision. I mean the problem of racial discrimination.

Japan was the first to protest vigorously against this irrationality—in the Russo-Japanese War. That little Japan defeated giant Russia in that war awakened self-consciousness in the East Asiatic peoples, and this led to the enunciation by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen in China of the Greater Asia principle. For this turn of events, the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen was thankful to Japan, as President Wang Ching-wei, of the National Government at Nanking, must surely be well aware.

After the Russo-Japanese War, America challenged Japan, overtly and covertly. Since the foundation of her country, America had long been a stout advocate of the principle of non-intervention in the affairs of other countries. Under the so-called Monroe Doctrine America undertook not to intervene in European affairs, demanding at the same time the similar abstention of European countries from intervention in American affairs.

Becomes Imperialistic

From the latter half of the 19th century, however, America got contaminated with the imperialism which had been gaining ground in Britain. In Britain, John Seeley's "Expansion of England" was widely read and imperialism gradually spread to America. There are three Americans whose names we ought to remember. One is Captain Alfred Thayer Mahan, another is Henry Cabot Lodge and the other is Theodore Roosevelt.

With the vigorous growth of imperialism in her country, America annexed Hawaii in 1898 and got the Philippines from Spain as the result of the Spanish-American War. She got possession of Guam, Samoa, Wake and Midway also. The Spanish-American War was provoked by America who had deliberately maneuvered for its precipitation. Brazen-faced as she was, America bought the Philippines for a paltry sum instead of wresting it from Spain.

In this way, America became a big Pacific influence all at once. Although Japan's attention was then too engrossed in the Japan Sea to be diverted to the Pacific, America regarded this country as her formidable future rival in the Pacific.

When William Howard Taft visited Japan in July, 1905, he intervieded the late Taro Katsura, the then Japanese Prime Minister on July 29, and concluded a secret agreement regarding the Philippines and Chosen. Under this agreement, Japan promised America not to intervene in the Philippines. President Theodore Roosevelt, to whom the draft of the agreement was submitted by Taft, expressed his consent on July 31, instructing him to convey to the Japanese Prime Minister that it had his approval.

Harriman's Venture

America gradually developed a more and more obstructive spirit toward Japan. Soon after the Russo-Japanese War, Harriman came to Japan and attempted to purchase the South Manchuria Railway with a view to extending American influence in Manchuria. When this scheme fell through, an attempt was made to build a line running parallel to this railway. After Harriman came Willard Straight and Knox and these Americans indulged in activities aiming to force Japan out of Manchuria. In short, it appeared as though America's sole aim in this world were to obstruct Japan.

Though not Japan's true friend, Theodore Roosevelt was appreciative of Japan's real strength. To Taft who succeeded him in the Presidency, he said that if America was to fight Japan successfully over Manchuria, she must first provide herself with an army of the strength of Germany's and a navy of the strength of Britain's. Otherwise, he warned his successor, it would be reckless to pick a quarrel with Japan.

Taft was an incorrigible apostle of Dollar Diplomacy. He thought that he could lead Japan as he pleased by dint of money power. He had no true knowledge about Japan and the Japanese people.

Woodrow Wilson, who succeeded William Howard Taft, had a strong hatred for the Japanese people and did his best to drive Japanese influence out of the Asiatic Continent. It was he who opposed the Japanese proposal for racial equality. Paul Reinsch, who was at one time American Minister at Peking, was also anti-Japanese and left nothing undone to injure Japan's interests.

Treaty Abrogated

For a long time, America's cherished desire was to see the Anglo-Japanese Alliance annulled. Britain, who owed a heavy debt of gratitude to Japan in the World War, showed some hesitation in acting in betrayal of Japan, but she could not refuse as she was heavily in debt. So, she finally decided to abrogate the Anglo-Japanese Alliance to carry favor with America. Winston Churchill, the present British Prime Minister, was among the British advocates of the repudiation of the Alliance. He is now taking the consequences of the course which he then recklessly advocated.

The Washington Conference of 1920-22 gave Japan cause for strong resentment. America benefited greatly by this Conference. She killed four birds with one stone, so to speak. She put her navy on parity with that of Britain. She relegated Japan to a position of inferiority by arranging for the ratio of 5:5:3. She caused the Anglo-Japanese Alliance to be abrogated. She succeeded in driving Japan out of the Asiatic Continent by concluding the Four Power Treaty and then the Nine Power Treaty. It is no exaggeration to say that at the Washington Conference Japan was cheated of everything by crafty America and Britain who acted in secret collusion. However, as a proverb has it, curses come home to roost, and we now see, in the light of the subsequent events, that the Conference practically marked the first step toward Japan's rise in the world, on the one hand, and the first step in the direction of Anglo-American decline, on the other.

It was probably about the time of the Washington Conference after the first World War that America first conceived the audacious idea of dominating the world. With her characteristic self-conceit, she looked down upon the rest of the world and behaved as though she were the master of the whole world. In the first World War, America became a big creditor country both to Britain and to France, and this enabled her to lord it over these countries. In East Asia, however, she found Japan difficult to deal with as she pleased and so she resorted to all means, fair or foul, in an attempt to gain a hold on this country.

Warns America

"The Japanese are essentially a peace-loving people. They are gifted with the virtue of patience in a larger measure than any other nation in the world, but they are at the same time endowed with the moral courage of doing fearlessly what is right. As long as America refrains from abusing or disregarding this moral courage of the Japanese people, Japan-American relations will remain peaceful. We do not expect much from the Americans. We simply ask them to apply Christ's golden rule, 'Do unto others as you would have others do unto you to the work of regulating relations with Japan. This is, indeed, the best way to maintain peaceful relations between the two countries for all times."

America's attitude toward the Manchurian Incident and the China Affair is too fresh in public memory to need any recapitulation. Suffice it to say that her unreasonable attitude led to the Washington negotiations. One favorite Anglo-Saxon tactics is to "divide and rule." This tactics has been applied by them widely in East Asia. Had there been accord between Japan and China, Greater East Asia might have been established already. Athwart the path of Sino-Japanese accord, however, America has always stood. While causing China to depend on herself and other Western countries, America strove assiduously to arouse Chinese antagonism against Japan, with the promotion of her own interests in view.

They could not understand Japanese national character, nor could they estimate Japan's national strength correctly. One striking trait of the Japanese people is that once the Imperial Rescript declaring war comes forth, they deem it a great honor to put aside all things and go to the front, ready to lay down their lives for the sake of their country. The enemy nations were ignorant of this national trait of the Japanese people, and therefore the clear demonstration of Japan's real strength immediately on the issuance of the Imperial Rescript threw them into great dismay and consternation.

We have now taken up arms to defend our honor as a nation. Her real strength which Japan demonstrated in going to war with her patience completely exhausted, is filling the world with genuine admiration. We deem it a great honor to lay down our lives in the service of our country. Each of us, the 100,000,000 people, should make himself a hero by his brave deed and achieve the object of annihilating America and Britain.

INDIA, EGYPT CAUSE NIGHTMARES TO GUARDIANS OF BRITISH EMPIRE

Indians Dissatisfied With Foreign Rule—Egyptians Burning With Undying Spirit of Nationalism

By VICE-ADMIRAL ICHIRO SATO
(From the Kuzureyuku Eiteikoku Nijunen-shi)

Part II

Efforts were made several times to elucidate the relations between the integral parts of the British Empire, and the Imperial Conference of 1922 made public the following definition:—

"Great Britain and the Dominions are self-governing bodies within the British Empire. They are on an equal footing, with no relations of subordination whatever existing between them regarding politics, domestic and foreign. They are bound together by the common allegiance to the King and associate freely with one another as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

The Westminster Charter adopted in 1931 gave legal validity to the above-mentioned definition. It is true that Great Britain remains the dominant member of the British Commonwealth of Nations because of the size of its population, its responsibility for the rule of India and the colonies, its central position and its possession of overwhelming rights and interests, but a big political chane may be noticeable in the fact that the popular name of British Empire has been replaced by a more democratic name of British Commonwealth of Nations.

At the Three-Power Naval Conference of Geneva in 1927, the British delegates represented all the Dominions except the Free State of Ireland, but at the London Conference held three years later all Dominions as well as the Free State of Ireland were separately represented and all these delegates spoke on almost all problems on the agenda. The present writer who attended the London Conference was forcibly struck by this marked change. The British Commonwealth of Nations stood the test at the time of the abdication of King Edward VIII, but it remains to be seen whether it will stand the test of the second World War and the War of Greater East Asia equally well.

India Sends Troops

In the first World War, India sent 800,000 troops to the European front, contributed £100,000,000 toward the war funds and subscribed to £150,000,000 worth of national bonds. In August, 1917, Montagu, the Secretary of State for India, stated in the House of Commons that the policy of the British Government was to expand the Indian right of participation in all branches of administration and to promote the progressive development of the self-governing system so that a responsible Government might be established in India as speedily as possible.

Mahatma Gandhi had, by this time, succeeded in extending the Indian political movement, formerly confined to the limited number of intelligentsia, to the Indian masses through his strong appeal to the religious and racial sentiments of the Indians.

The Montagu statement referred to served to add fuel to the fire of the Indian political movement, but the reform which was actually given the Indians two and a half years later was a very lukewarm one. Especially as it came after the inauspicious Amritsar affair, in which 1,500 Indians were either killed or wounded, it failed to assuage the popular discontent in any way. The regulations governing this reform carried one clause forbidding any amendment of the reform for two years. This stipulation caused much discontent as it was calculated to preclude any progressive and orderly revisions which might be deemed appropriate.

Seeing the growing gravity of the situation, the British Government appointed the Simon Commission at the end of 1927, while, on the other hand, the Viceroy of India declared in October, 1929, with the approval of the second Labor Cabinet, that the establishment of self-government was the natural corollary of the progress of the Indian constitutional system. This opened the way for a round table conference.

Revised Law of Rule Passed

The conclusions reached by the third Round Table Conference on the basis of the report submitted by the Simon Commission were laid before British Parliament in March, 1933. Parliament, after a careful study, passed the revised Law of Rule in 1935. Under the new Law of Rule, India was to be divided into eleven States and these States, together with the principalities, were to organize, at least in form, a big Commonwealth of India, with the Federal Parliament and the State Governments which are responsible to this Parliament as the center of administration. It was, no doubt, a big step forward toward self government.

At the outbreak of the second World War, Britain sought the cooperation of India by means of fine promises, but this had the adverse effect of rendering the general situation worse. On October 17, 1939, Lord Linlithgow, the Viceroy of India, declared that the British Government would give India a national status in nowise inferior to that of Dominion at the conclusion of the war, and that, with this end in view, it was earnestly studying ways and means of forging closer ties of Anglo-Indian unity. This declaration called forth a unanimous expression of opposition from the Congress Party five days later, and the Ministers in various States belonging to the Party resigned their respective posts.

In all States except Assam, where the Moslem League is dominant, the Governors of the States have since been discharging the Ministerial duties because no new Cabinets have been forthcoming. Britain is badly in need of Indian cooperation in the present emergency situation. In April last year, Winston Churchill dispatched Sir Stafford Cripps to India with a view to enlisting Indian cooperation, but his mission was a dismal failure. In the meantime, the Indian campaign against British imperialism is spreading like wildfire through the length and breadth of that country.

When in November, 1914, Turkey joined the first World War on the side of Germany and Austria, Egypt which was legally under Turkish rule automatically became Britain's enemy, and Britain, after some hesitation, proclaimed a protectorate over Egypt. It refrained from the more drastic step of annexing that country, because it feared that such extreme action would not only constitute a violation of the Anglo-French Agreement but might easily induce revolts among the Egyptians, thereby alienating the feelings of the Mohammedans all over the world. Simultaneously with this proclamation of protectorate the British Government promised the Egyptians sympathetic consideration, after the war, to all matters relative to Egypt.

Egyptians Expected Gratitude

When the Great War was over, the Egyptians naturally expected some practical proof of gratitude from Britain for the services rendered during the war. They naturally hoped to see the British pledges fulfilled speedily and satisfactorily. Contrary to their expectations, however, Britain showed herself ungrateful. She was bent on increasing her influence in Egypt.

Egyptain discontent reached the boiling point three months after the conclusion of the Armistice. The plan for complete independence for Egypt, made public by the leader of the National Party, was rejected by the British Government, which arrested him and sent him to Malta for detention. This gave rise to revolts everywhere in the country.

General Allenby, who was appointed High Commissioner and interim when he was on his way home, hurried back to Egypt to take up his new duties and restored order comparatively easily. Fully aware of the fact that the Egyptians had cause for complaints and that they had been treated unfairly, General Allenby dealt leniently with malcontents and urged on the Government the necessity of conciliation. The Government then dispatched the Milner Mission to Egypt with instructions to investigate the problem of protectorate and work out and submit plans acceptable to the Egyptians.

On their arrival in Egypt, the Mission found that the situation was much more serious than they had imagined. There was no Egyptian who was ready to acquiesce in the continuance of protectorate. Consequently, the Mission extended the scope of their inquiries on their own responsibility and, eager to discover a compromise plan of some sort, drafted a memorandum in August, 1920, suggesting the conclusion of a treaty between Britain and Egypt, under which the former was to recognize Egyptian independence in domestic administration, while the latter was to accept some reservations of rights by Britain in respect to the stationing of the British garrison for the protection of the Suez Canal and the Imperial lines of connection, the formulation of the foreign policy and the appointment of financial and legal advisers to the Egyptian Government. This was based on the conclusions reached by the Mission after a very careful study of the situation for over a year, but it fell upon the deaf ears of the members of the British Government who had got into the habit of regarding Egypt as British territory, forgetful of the fact that Egypt had a Government under an Egyptian Premier. As the situation grew worse, however, negotiations were opened in London in the summer of 1921 on the basis of the Milner Report, but they failed because the majority of the British Ministers were in no mood to make concessions.

(To Be Concluded)

In a Long War Victory Favors the Spiritually Strong

Nippon Times
Evening

Life and Death Are One, Till Complete Victory Is Won

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In News Spotlight

Act in Haste—Repent at Leisure

U.S. War Heads Warn Americans Of Axis Might, Stiff Fight Ahead

Domei

LISBON, September 27.—The next 12 months will place "the greatest strain in history" on the United States, declared Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson at a Washington press conference, according to reports received here.

Patterson, who had just returned from a tour of the Pacific front, continued, "There have been troubles and difficulties in the past and we have, in the main, overcome these troubles and difficulties, but the most difficult job of all, lies ahead."

The War Undersecretary said that he had asked General Douglas MacArthur what he wanted most, and that MacArthur had replied, "Send me air. Send me air and more air and more air (planes)."

Japanese War Power Stressed

Domei

LISBON, September 27.—In what may be termed one of the few, frank statements ever issued by an American chief of military intelligence, on the war situation, Major-General George V. Strong asserted that Japanese resources were tremendous and the morale of her armed forces and civilian population "excellent," while she possesses geographic advantages which give her defense positions "tremendous added strength," according to a Washington dispatch.

Speaking at a conference called by the War Department, the Major-General also said that Germany was far from being weaker than she was four years ago now that she has nearly three times as many combat divisions on the field as when the war started. He strongly discounted any likelihood of an early collapse either of Germany or Japan.

Press Comments

Tuesday, September 28

ASAHI—Fascist Set-Up Recognized
YOMIURI-HOCHI—Peerless Fighting Spirit
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Axis Alliance Strengthened

Fascist Set-Up Recognized

ASAHI—The Imperial Government yesterday extended recognition to the Fascist Republican Government under the leadership of Mr. Benito Mussolini. Thus the scheme of the United States and Britain to wrest Italy from the Axis camp has failed, while Italy itself will now be saved from the unprecedented shame which that nation was subjected to by the treachery of the Badoglio regime.

We must not, of course, at once count much on the military efficacy of the event but the moral effect of the fact that the more important part of Italy has risen as a wing of the Tripartite Pact under command of the Duce should be highly rated.

It is only proper and natural that the Imperial Government should have recognized the Fascist Republican Government. In order that the recognition should exercise substantial effect, the Italian people should dedicate themselves to the cause of their country and their allies. Japan and Germany, while achieving more glories for their own arms, should aid and support their ally so that it may be able to stand on its own feet once again as one of the leaders of the Axis.

Peerless Fighting Spirit

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Of the 18 large American bombers which attacked North Chishima on September 12, **nine were shot down by our ground and air forces** and seven fled into Kamchatka, Soviet territory, or made forced landings. In this engagement Lieutenant Jiro Yokozaki died a hero's death, dashing his plane against the enemy commander's machine and going down together. His citation has now been announced and the details of his stirring action made known. We cannot but be struck by the superb skill, superlative sense of responsibility and sublime spirit of bringing down the enemy whatever the cost displayed by the late lieutenant.

He is cited as having "paved the way for the victory of the unit of which he was a member." Considering the results subsequently obtained, it is readily seen how great his service to the nation was.

Lieutenant Yokozaki was not the first Japanese airman to bring down the enemy in such a manner. Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia there must have been quite a number of such supreme acts of heroisms among the pilots of the planes reported missing. The enemy, inflated with a sense of security in numbers, is seeking suitable opportunities to attack our homeland by air. They may come in thousands of planes, but we have thousands of Lieutenant Yokozakis, each ready to dash his machine against the enemy's, if necessary. Pitted against skill and spirit of this supreme order, the enemy would merely be courting complete defeat if they came in force over our territory.

At a time when the war is intensifying daily, the nation, while relying on the skill and fighting spirit of their officers and men, must reciprocate by ever strengthening their air defense, leaving nothing to chance.

Axis Alliance Strengthened

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The rescue of Mr. Benito Mussolini, animated as it was by a sense of faith and friendship on the part of Chancellor Hitler, was the most dramatic episode in the current World War. It was as noble as the treachery of the Badoglio regime was base. The drama was the more effective in that the United States and Britain sought to gain the applause of the anti-Axis peoples by making use of Badoglio's defection to display Mussolini before jeering mobs. The disappointment was all the blacker in that they relied on this coup to turn the political tide of war in their favor.

Prime Minister Churchill's speech in Parliament reflected the bitterness of his soul. It is exhilarating also to note that President Roosevelt's fourth-term gesture by making Il Duce his prisoner was so rudely forestalled.

Despite the physical and moral trials to which he had been subjected for more than 50 days, the Duce has now assumed his duties at the head of a Fascist Republican Government. The quick recovery and the prompt action could only have been the fruit of the ardent patriotism of the Duce. The fact that he has been able to make such headway toward the reconstruction of Italy within so short a time bespeaks much for the profound and widespread influence of Fascism over Italy in the last 20 years. It also shows the extent of confidence he enjoys among his people.

The Imperial Government, on the occasion of the third anniversary of the signing of the Tripartite Pact,

(Continued on Page 2)

Japan's Altruistic Policy Toward P.I. Contrasted With Dollar Imperialism

Domei

MANILA, September 27.—"When Philippine history during the Japanese era is finally written, a truthful and impartial chronicle will record certain facts proving Japan's altruistic policy toward the Islands in contrast to United States imperialism," La Vanguardia, Spanish-language daily, declared this afternoon.

In an editorial captioned "These are the Facts," the paper declared: "Japan did not buy or provoke a revolution with lies and promises, as dollar imperialism did in 1898 by using our revolutionary troops as reinforcements to liquidate Spanish imperialism in the Philippines.

"Japan fought alone against the dollar imperialism, sacrificing the blood of her own sons and Japan did not doubt for an instant our love of freedom and liberty as an Oriental nation and our desire to liberate ourselves from foreign yoke.

"Aggressive dollar imperialism, on the other hand, not only denied us our rights with various dilatory tactics and excuses for nearly 40 years, but went to the extent of doubting the good faith of our leaders each time they demanded independence.

"Japan has not done what Britain did in the last World War in promising Indian independence, only to deny it the moment war was over."

GERMAN-SOVIET TROOPS LOCKED ALONG DNIEPER

Soviet Attempts to Land Behind Reich Lines Frustrated

Domei

LISBON, September 27.—Heavy fighting continued on the Soviet-German front, but the situation, in general, remained unchanged. In the Kuban bridgehead area, the Wehrmacht smashed local attacks as well as annihilating to the last man, a Soviet attempt to land behind the German lines.

In the area of the great Dnieper bend, the Soviets attacked with air, infantry and tank units, chiefly against the bridgeheads at Zaporozhe and Dniepropetrovsk. At one point, the Soviets succeeded in penetrating the German lines but the Wehrmacht cut off the rear in a determined counterattack, inflicting losses of 11 tanks and 62 guns on their enemy.

A battle of annihilation is in progress. The Soviets attempted several times to cross the Dnieper over the marshy land between the Dnieper bend and the estuary, but the Red Army troops which succeeded in establishing bridgeheads on the western bank were either annihilated or repulsed.

In the central sector, severe defense fighting raged near Smolensk as the Soviets threw in fresh troops.

Moscow reports stated that heavy rains have started all along the Dnieper crossings south of Smolensk.

River-Crossing Checked

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 26.—The Soviet forces have reached the western bank of Dnieper River in the vicinity of Kremenehug in the mid-Dnieper sector and are launching incessant and vigorous drives to cross the river.

According to German information from the war front, the Soviet forces in the Kremenehug district made several attempts to cross the river from a village on the west bank yesterday, but with furious retaliations, German forces succeeded in not only checking the enemy drives but also in regaining lost ground.

Other reports disclose that the Soviet units are attempting to take the city of Orsha by widely sweeping around the German positions along the Dnieper River northwest, west and southwest of Smolensk. This operation is particularly significant as manifesting the dogged Soviet plans to reach the west bank of the river.

Chungking Welcomes Foreign Investments

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 27.—The 11th Session of the Central Executive Committee which opened at Chungking from September 6 to 13, decided to abolish restriction on the introduction of foreign capital and to encourage the investment of foreign funds in the Chungking controlled region.

Details of this decision have just reached here and the proposed plan for inviting foreign capital to Chungking are in substance as follows: Firstly, all restrictions on the investment of foreign capital are to be entirely removed, and foreign investments are to be positively invited to Chungking.

As concrete measures for inviting foreign investments, no restrictions on the percentage of foreign capital to the total capital will be made in joint investment companies and their officers may not necessarily be Chinese, excepting their presidents. The regime will also permit enterprises to be solely managed by foreigners with foreign capital.

Foreign loans to Government enterprises are to be secured by the Government under its unified control, but foreign loans to private enterprises may be freely obtained with Government permission.

Dalmatia Area Quiet

Domei

BERLIN, September 27.—With the anti-Axis side circulating various false reports concerning peace and order in the Dalmatian districts, German military authorities announced today that the military operation of German forces in the area gained expected results and that no uneasy situation has developed.

Imperial Army Planes Gain Big Result at Finsch Haven

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTHERN PACIFIC, September 27.—Imperial Army Air Forces attacked the enemy at Finsch Haven, New Guinea at 7:15 a.m. September 26, and damaged two destroyers and two transports by near shots, and also sank or damaged many barges and boats. Our planes encountered 12 P-40 enemy planes, and shot down one of them. Our loss was one plane not yet returned.

20 RICE RIOTERS DEAD IN BENGAL

Many Injured When Hungry Indians Clash With Police

Domei

ISTANBUL, September 27.—Demonstrations have finally erupted in Calcutta as a result of the famine which has stricken Bengal Province.

The destitute and ired masses swept through the thoroughfares like onrushing avalanches, shouting and waving the banners in their hands. The police and the masses have clashed in several parts of the city with the police firing upon the rioters. More than 20 demonstrators were killed and numerous others injured.

The riot was directly caused by the cold and nonchalant attitude of the Indian Government toward the famine in the province. Indications are that subsequent and more violent demonstrations are impending, and it is believed that the provincial government will shortly proclaim martial law.

Famine, Disease Rampant

Domei

LISBON, September 27.—Hundreds of Indians are dying daily from starvation in Calcutta and the rural districts of Bengal Province where the famine situation is worsening, according to an AP report from Calcutta.

Many bodies litter the road leading to the city, bodies of people from the rural areas overcome by hunger, who have died en route to Calcutta. Walking skeletons, reaching the city have found, to their deception, that here too, the food situation is just as bad, if not worse. They constitute a large proportion of the 100,000 destitute, reports said.

Hospitals in the city, last week, received 1,000 cases, of which, 4,000 deaths were caused by hunger. On top of this, cases of cholera and typhoid fever are increasing in the suburbs.

Davis Heads India Relief

Domei

LISBON, September 27.—The British Government has appointed Clement Davis, Laborite member of the House of Commons, as chairman of the Indian Relief Committee, according to London reports.

Reich Claims Stettinius Is Tool of Imperialists

Domei

BERLIN, September 27.—Concerning the appointment of Edward Stettinius as U.S. Undersecretary of State, German Foreign Office circles made the following observation today:

"The resignation of Sumner Welles was expected as he opposed Secretary of State Cordell Hull, and there is nothing strange about his retirement. However, the selection of Stettinius as his successor was quite unexpected. The significance of his appointment is great.

"That is to say, as Stettinius is a financier, he is a protector of great financial interests and also an imperialist. The Lend-Lease Act has been used as a tool for America's conquest of the world, and as the Lend-Lease Administrator has now become the Undersecretary of State, the effect of his appointment on European and American countries will be great."

Himmler Arrives in Riga

Domei

BERLIN, September 27.—German and Prussian Home Minister Heinrich Himmler arrived at Riga on September 23, and conferred with Latvian military and other authorities, according to reports from Riga.

SLOVAKIAN OATH IS GIVEN TO AXIS

Pledges Fight to End --Croatia Confident Of Tri-Power Victory

Domei

BERLIN, September 27.—Slovakian Premier and Foreign Minister Vojtech Tuka, today, issued the following statement on the occasion of the third anniversary of the Tripartite Pact:

"Welcoming the third anniversary of the Tripartite Pact, the people of Slovakia are confident that the military forces of the three Powers and their allies will defend to the end the principles of the Alliance for the sake of liberty and equality, with nations, big and small, giving their respective utmost efforts. We pledge anew that in cooperation with our allies, we will continue to fight for the independence and liberty of our Fatherland.

"The peoples of Japan, Germany and Italy all joined together to fight against the enslaving principles of the plutocrats and bolsheviks which threaten humanity. Many other nations have also joined the Alliance. We Slovakians regard it as a great honor that we have been allowed to join the ranks of fighting for our liberty and a better future."

All Croatia in Arms

Domei

BERLIN, September 27.—On the third anniversary of the Tripartite Pact, Dr. Mile Budalk, Foreign Minister of Croatia, issued the following declaration:

"There is no doubt whatever that the present war will end in the victory of the Tripartite Alliance. But, the people of all nations of the Alliance must be prepared for huge sacrifices. Against Vittorio Emmanuele and his traitors, the Croatians have risen to form an army of justice. Thus, the German Government has recognized the right of Croatians at Fiume. Now we await future developments with firm conviction."

303 Model Villages Set To Bolster Agriculture

The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, Monday, formally designated 303 farming communities throughout the country as model villages, it is reported.

They include 233 communities which will devote themselves to agricultural activities, 77 to be engaged in agriculture and forestry and seven for farming and fishing.

It is expected that these agrarian communities will immediately map out their programs and, following approval of the Ministry concerned, will begin their enterprises.

As a general principle, model communities will bolster farming technique and improve sanitation facilities.

It was also learned that the Government will subsidize these model villages for the coming three years.

Urges Recruiting Indians

Domei

LISBON, September 27.—American desire to mobilize India's manpower and economic strength in the war against the Axis was reflected in a letter sent by Guy Emery Shipler, Chairman of the American Round Table Conference on India, to the New York Times, according to a report received here.

The letter said, "We urge that Britain instructs her Viceroy Viscount General Archibald P. Wavell to take necessary steps at once for the formation of a representative Indian Government with sufficient power to recruit a mass army consistent with the size of the population and to mobilize fully the economic strength of the country for the common war effort."

Axis Will Battle Enemies Till End, Says Ribbentrop; Mussolini Vows Support

Assurance Is Given Fascists Will Back Tripartite Promises

Domei

ROME, September 27.—Benito Mussolini, who returned to Italy today to head the new Fascist Republican Government, declared that the Tripartite Pact would be adhered to by Fascist Republican Italy with the same faith which has inspired Italy during the past three years.

The declaration was made by Il Duce during the exchange broadcast between Berlin and Tokyo on the occasion of the third anniversary of the Tripartite Pact.

Mussolini's statement follows:

"I think that it is a good omen that my return to Italy coincides with the third anniversary of the signing of the Tripartite Pact which has indissolubly united Fascist Italy, National Socialist Germany and the Empire of Japan.

"The Fascist Republican Government of Italy is determined to fight on until final victory is won.

"The episode brought about by the international clique together with some Italian traitors has had consequences which will be decisive for the outcome of the war, since Italy is now aware of what is threatening her.

"The Fascist Republican Government will eradicate the recent events of national humiliation from the pages of history, and with blood will wipe out the shame which a degenerated monarchy wished to bring on Italy's traditions and glorious past.

"The Italian troops together with the German and the Japanese forces will free the world of the international clique which uses every means, especially treachery, to create chaos among all peoples and their traditions.

"Our German and Japanese comrades can rest assured that the Tripartite Pact will be observed by Fascist Republican Italy with the same faith which has inspired Italy during the past three years. This is the will and wish of the front-line soldiers who, on so many battlefields, have shed their blood for the common ideal of the three nations."

WAR FLASH

Italian Front Active

Domei

LISBON, September 27.—Fierce battles of local character were fought on the Italian front northwest and northeast of Salerno. On the German left wing, Reich formations withdrew northward to evade the increasing pressure of the British Eighth Army which seems unable to obstruct the German movements to shorten their front. The Montgomery forces have reportedly occupied Cerignola, Spinazzola and Muro which have been evacuated by the Germans. Anti-Axis Headquarters in North Africa claimed the capture of Margherita de Savoia near the coast of the Gulf of Manfredonia. On Corsica, sharp engagements are reportedly being fought between the Germans and the invading rebel French troops.

Convoy-Raiders Smashed

Domei

BERLIN, September 27.—German naval forces sank two high-speed boats and seriously damaged three others, out of a British speed-boat squadron that attacked a Reich convoy off Fecamp in Northern France early this morning, according to the statement issued by German military authorities.

Trawler Admitted Sunk

Domei

LISBON, September 27.—The British Admiralty announced today that a British trawler was sunk in the Straits of Dover, early on the morning of September 25, by German warships.

Monarchy for Italy Is Ended; Fascists Gaining Recognition

Domei

BERLIN, September 27.—Considering the fact that Premier Benito Mussolini, in his message delivered today, branded the Italian Sovereign as "a degenerate King," it is considered certain that in the new Constitution of the Fascist Italian Government which will be formulated at the forthcoming grand convention of the Fascist Party, monarchy will be abolished and republican system adopted. Meanwhile, following the steps taken by Japan and Germany, other contracting countries of the Tripartite Alliance Pact have successively announced recognition of the Republican Fascist Government and diplomatic procedures have been completed. The Italian Government is expected shortly to make some announcement in this connection. It remains uncertain, however, if some shifts will be effected in the personnel of Italian envoys to Axis countries as in the case of the Ambassador to Berlin.

NIPPON PRAISED ON RECOGNITION

All Germany Hails New Friendly Move To Fascist Regime

The recognition by the Imperial Japanese Government of the Fascist Republican Government was hailed by all German circles, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi on Monday.

Reich Government quarters declared in this connection that the decision is clear manifestation of Japan's unshakable resolution to carry on the current war for the establishment of a just New Order in the world. These quarters opined that the Anglo-Americans will hereafter find it more difficult to give reasons why they should attack Japan.

The Voelkischer Beobachter editorially declared on Monday that it has become clear that the Tripartite Alliance is not a mere diplomatic means but represents a strong, symbolic and practical plan for creating a new, just and better order in the world.

The journal asserted that in the current global upheaval, no nation can remain a third Power. "Every country," said the Berlin vernacular, "should side with either the Axis or its enemy. The only alternative is 'Yes' or 'No.'

"By the surrender of the Badoglio regime, the Axis has got rid of its vulnerable point and, moreover, a new Fascist Republican Government headed by Benito Mussolini has now emerged from the confusion following Badoglio's betrayal, while relations between Germany and Japan have been further consolidated."

The recognition by Japan of the Mussolini Government, the Voelkischer Beobachter declared, means a great moral demonstration against the anti-Axis camp. Military collaboration between Japan and the Reich will hence become ever closer and, with their attacking force divided into two for the European and Asiatic theaters of war, the United States and Britain will find their program for ending the war within this year nothing more than a paper plan, the Berlin journal concluded.

Neutrality Reiterated

Domei

ZURICH, September 26.—Defense Minister Karl Kobelt of Switzerland emphasized the maintenance of the neutrality of Switzerland in view of the recent development in Italy in a statement given today.

"With the development of the Italian war situation, warfare is approaching Switzerland but the Swiss Government will flatly reject any demand for the passage of foreign troops through Swiss territories," he said. "Our duty is to prevent with our entire strength the invasion into Switzerland by armed foreign forces."

Avers Enemy Will Never Tear Apart E. Asia From Japan

Domei

BERLIN, September 27.—Reich Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, broadcasting tonight on the occasion of the third aniversary of the signing of the Tripartite Pact, declared that the German armed forces would not lay down their arms until Bolshevism has been removed for good.

He asserted that Benito Mussolini had returned to Italy today to hold the first meeting of the new Fascist Republican Government and, moreover, stated that the enemy has not yet realized what the people of Germany and its Allies were capable of. He concluded his broadcast with the assurance that German troops would attack the enemy again and again and inflict on the enemy such devastating defeats that they would one day have enough of the war which they had brought about.

At the outset of his speech, the Foreign Minister reiterated that the aim of the Tripartite Pact Powers consists of "fulfilling the right to live of those peoples who have been unjustly handled by historical developments and in securing their vital requirements in the spheres where they are entitled to them." He added that the representations and attempts of the "have not" peoples to come to a peaceful solution with "have" Powers in the course of years had always been in vain.

Raps Enemy's Designs

"It was always England and also Soviet Russia which opposed such efforts," he added. "The real intention of these Powers was, however, to dominate Europe and enslave its people. It is not the Tripartite Pact Powers but England, the United States and Soviet Russia alone which are striving for world domination."

Declaring that the Bolsheviks' dreams of Pan-Slavic expansion was noticeable, the Reich Foreign Minister said, "Bolshevist ideology and Bolshevist tank divisions were faced by a wall of iron and steel erected by the German armed forces, and our army will not lay down arms until the Bolshevist danger has been removed for good."

The United States and Britain are hoping to create a situation in the event of a Soviet victory, he stressed, which would be tantamount to a catastrophe for the Anglo-Americans themselves.

Minister Ribbentrop then referred to Italy as an example of what Europe was to expect from the Anglo-Saxons declaring that even after the unconditional surrender of the Badoglio regime had been accepted by the Anti-Axis Powers, they were partly openly and partly secretly working toward Italy's complete dismemberment. However, he said the Duce has been rescued and Mr. Mussolini "has again Italy's fate in his strong hands."

Minister Ribbentrop pointed out that as one of Mr. Mussolini's first acts as chief of the new Fascist Republican Government, the Duce declared that the Tripartite Pact remained in force as far as Italy is concerned and Fascist Italy together with her other Allies would continue to fight against the common enemy.

The enemy's "arrogant and stupid," propaganda based on their partial successes gained in the course of the past years of heavy fighting will fall on the deaf ears of the German people, he said. "Nearly 250,000,000 people of the nations belonging to the Tripartite Pact stand now as before in Europe and East Asia ready for the utmost sacrifice to defend their home soil, liberty and future of their country and people," he declared. "Neither Bolsheviks nor the Anglo-Saxons will ever conquer Europe and neither will they ever be able to tear East Asia away from Japan."

BURMA HEROES TO BE REVERED

Shrine for War Dead Set; Ba Maw Present At Initial Ceremonies

Domei

RANGOON, September 27.—Ceremonies for the laying of the cornerstone for the Burma Shrine Dedicated to the Spirits of the War Dead were observed today at 10:30 a.m. in the foothills lying north of the sacred precincts of the Shwe Dagon Pagoda. The shrine is expected to contribute toward enhancing Burma's national morale by instilling a reverence for the spirits of the war heroes into the people.

Several hundred specially selected soldiers of the Burmese Army stood at attention to welcome Head of State and Prime Minister Ba Maw as he made his appearance. Defense Minister Thakin Aung San made the solemn opening oath and was followed by Prime Minister Ba Maw who impressively declared that the shrine to be erected in the sacred grounds would become the source of a new Burmese spirit.

The ceremony ended with the insertion of a brick, on which was inscribed in gold the origin of the shrine, in the cornerstone.

The shrine will face the famous Shwe Dagon Pagoda toward the south, and it is worthy of note that the site was the spot where the first British-Burmese war started, marking the commencement of the 100 dark years of Burma's history. The spirits of the men who fell in the first British-Burmese war will be enshrined in the new edifice.

Chief of State Ba Maw spoke as follows in connection with the cornerstone laying ceremonies:

"The ceremonies today have most important significance for Burma's future. Strength for new Burma will emanate from this spot and the foundations for the construction of new East Asia have been solidified.

"Just as the Japanese receive added spiritual power and from ancestral worship, so will Burma's spirit be nurtured from this shrine dedicated to the spirits of the war dead."

Burma Seen Jubilant

Domei

RANGOON, September 27.—The surging wave of jubilation continued to sweep through the Burmese capital on Sunday, the second day of the celebrations marking Burmese independence. From early morning throngs poured into the pagodas, and the streets of the capital were crowded with joy-filled faces.

Various functions of joy took place in every corner of the capital. The wounded and sick soliders were not forgotten; representatives of various women's organizations called on them and cheered them. In the museum grounds, the focal point of the celebrations, a sample fair of provincial products, photograph exibits, and performances of Burmese dancing and marionettes were held.

The people, for sometime now separated from such festivities, entered into the celebrations with great gusto. From 6 p.m. a concert was held in the Second Celebration Grounds, with Head of State Ba Maw attending in civilian dress together with Renzo Sawada, Japanese Ambassador to Burma.

ARMY RELIEF ASSOCIATION TO MAKE 5TH CONFERMENT

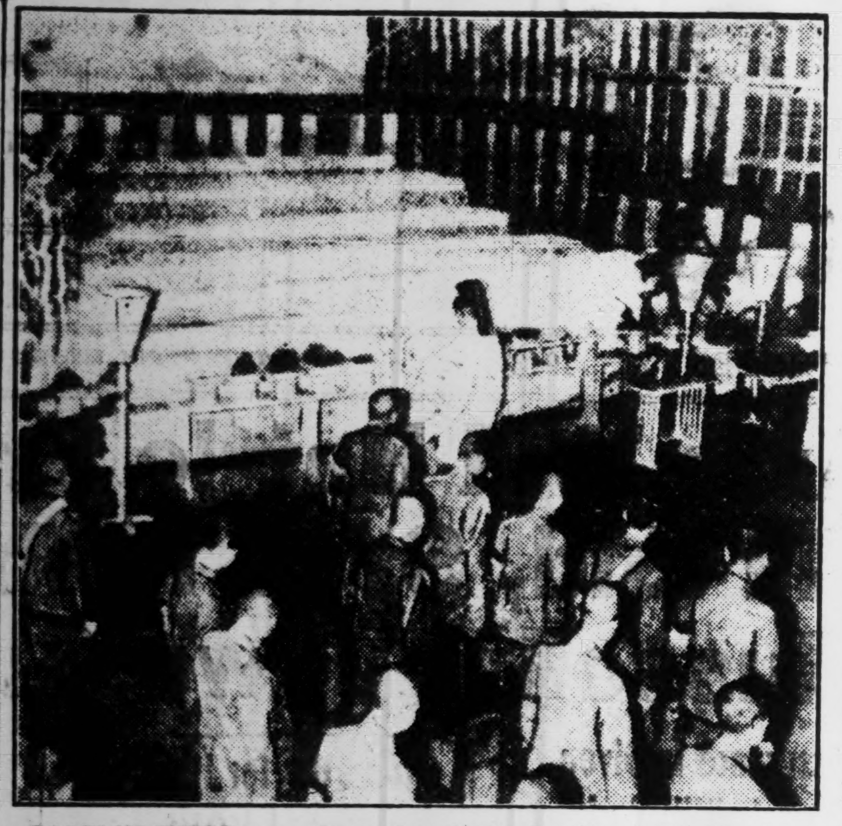
Families Losing Over 2 Men Being Honored

Awarding of honors to families from which two or more men have died gloriously for the country since the Sino-Japanese War had been instituted from 1939 and the Military Relief Association has now announced the names of the families scheduled to receive the fifth conferment of honors this year. Excluding Aomori, Ishikawa, and Yamaguchi Prefectures in which investigations have not been completed, the number of families due for honors total 962 throughout the nation.

Homes from which three members have made the supreme sacrifice number one each in Hokkaido, Akita, Fukushima, Gumma, Kanagawa, Chiba, Niigata, Aichi, Kyoto, Tokushima, Fukuoka and Kumamoto Prefectures, and two each for Gifu and Kagawa Prefectures. Of the foregoing, eight families have lost their men in the China Affair and the War of Greater East Asia.

The confernment of honors will commence around November 3, about which time the strengthening of military relief week will be observed. Certificates of commendation in the name of His Imperial Highness General Prince Yasuhiko Asaka, President of the Military Relief Association, and plaques with carved likeness of the Yasukuni Shrine gates will be presented to each family.

Tokyo Metropolis will come in for its share of the honors with 23 families on the list.



SOLEMN RITES were observed at the headquarters of the Northern Army in Sapporo, yesterday, for the peaceful repose of the spirits of the members of the gallant Yamazaki Unit which won world-renown for their death stand against overwhelming enemy odds on the island of Attu. (Telephoto from Sapporo)

Enshrinement Rites for Heroes Of Attu Solemnized at Sapporo

Enshrinement rites for the 2,500 valiant heroes of Attu Island were solemnized last night, preceding the memorial services to be held on September 29, at the specially constructed ceremonial grounds in Nakajima Park, Sapporo. Their supreme duty fulfilled, the spirits of the brave men of Attu were welcomed back to their homeland for eternal repose.

Members of the bereaved families with the marks distinguishing them as such proudly displayed on their breasts had been arriving from early morning yesterday from the six prefectures of Tohoku and the 19 prefectures of Kanto, Hokuriku, Kyushu, Shikoku and other places. They were welcomed and taken care of by the kind services of the members of the Japan Women's Association.

The enshrinement rites commenced at 6 p.m. at the auditorium of the Northern Army Headquarters in all solemnity. Although the ashes of the heroes could not be brought back to the homeland, their spirits came back to live eternally in the native hill.

Today at 2 p.m., the enshrined spirits will be borne in caskets to the ceremonial grounds by the students of various schools, and from 6 o'clock this evening rites of the night preceding the memorial services will be observed.

U.S. ARMY FAILS TO END DISCORD

Fuss Still Rampant Anent Marshall's Rumored New Post

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 27.—Various opinions are still prevalent in American political circles regarding the rumored appointment of General George C. Marshall, Chief of the United States Army General Staff, as Commander-in-Chief of all the Anti-Axis Forces, it is reported from Washington.

In this connection, Arthur Krock, Chief of the Washington Branch Office of the New York Times, reported as follows on September 23:

"The idea of appointing General Marshall as Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces was not advanced by Britain but by the United States at the Quebec Conference. Therefore, the opinion is groundless that Britain tried to oust Marshall from his present post because he had insisted, in opposition to the strategic plans of the British forces, on carrying out invasion operations into the European Continent across the English Channel.

"Provided Marshall proceeds to London as global Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces, the result will be far from the plan for maintaining the center of the global strategy of the anti-Axis camp at one definite place, for the center of strategy is at present certainly in Washington. Provided, again, Marshall proceeds to the British capital in his capacity as Chief of the United States Army General Staff, the result will be a remarkably weakening of the connection between the United States army and navy."

Drafting Fathers Opposed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 27.—The bill for drafting fathers submitted to Congress by the United States military authorities has met with strong opposition in the Senate, according to Washington dispatches.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat from Montana, has even submitted an opposition measure against the drafting of fathers, and as considerable turmoil existed in the Senate over the bill, discussions were postponed for a time. However, it seems that discussions on the measure will commence tomorrow.

The greater part of the Senate members are gradually shifting to the opposition side, but the Wheeler bill also, taking an all-out stand against the drafting of fathers is the butt of considerable adverse criticism. An intermediate stand would probably be adopted with amendments to the original bill.

The following amendments to the drafting of fathers bill has been announced by Senator Josiah W. Bailey, Democrat of North Carolina, and have been received with approval by some of the Senate members:

1. Federal Government officials of draftable age and childless be drafted immediately.

2. Military officers of draftable age and able to assume military duties be released from assignments to posts not connected with military bodies.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

extended its recognition to the Fascist Republican Government. Germany and Japan had already jointly declared that the pact remained unshaken by the defection of the Badoglio clique. The recognition of the new Mussolini Government confirms that declaration and may be said to have strengthened the alliance. The impure elements have now been weeded out of the alliance and the three Axis nations now stand in the relationship of true blood brotherhood.

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CHANDLER HITS MOUNTBATTEN

U.S. Solon Supporting MacArthur as Leader Of Anti-Nippon Action

Domei

LISBON, September 26.—Obviously aimed against Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, who has been appointed Commander-inChief of the anti-Axis forces in southeastern Asia, Senator Albert B. Chandler told newspapermen in Honolulu today that he would urge the appointment of General Douglas MacArthur as Commander-in-Chief of anti-Axis operations against Japan, according to reports received here.

Senators Chandler and Ralph O. Brewster arrived in Honolulu recently following a tour of the South Pacific front.

"MacArthur and his men are on the march toward Tokyo and we are going to encourage that move, not hinder it," Chandler stated.

Brewster added; "MacArthur has never played second fiddle to any Pacific commander. He will remain in charge because of the effective work he is doing."

Difficulties Face Mountbatten

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 24.—Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten is confronted with a tremendous task of realizing effective coordination of his command in southeastern Asia for the simple reason that the territory assigned to him covers a tremendous area, it is reported here today.

This question looms more difficult especially in view of the fact that General Douglas MacArthur is reportedly dissatisfied over Mountbatten's new command.

It is reported that the eastern boundary of the new southeast command starts at a point where the frontier of China and French Indo-China reaches the Gulf of Tonking and travels south along the coasts of Indo-China, Thailand and Malai to former Singapore—now Shonan—from whence it goes due south to the north coast of Sumatra.

From this point the boundary line runs along the east coast of Sumatra, excluding the Sunda Strait, to a spot longitude 104 degrees east on the coast. The line then proceeds south to latitude 8 degrees south and from there in a southeasterly direction toward Onslow, Australia and when longitude 110 degrees is reached due south along the meridian.

The northern boundary line begins at the starting point on the Gulf of Tonking and follows the Chinese frontier westward to a point where the latter joins the Indo-Burma borderline. From there it runs along the Indo-Burma border and the coast lines of Burma, India and Iran (which is not included in the command) to meridian 60 degrees east.

From the point where the 60 degrees meridian cuts the Iranian coast the western boundary runs southward long meridian 60 degrees east to Albatross Island and then it runs southeast and finally due south, excluding Rodriguez Island.

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Imperial Decoration Given to De Maytie Of French Embassy

In recognition of his meritorious services in fostering friendly relations between Japan and France, His Majesty the Emperor was pleased yesterday to confer the Third Order of the Sacred Treasure on Arnaud d'Andurain de Maytie, First Secretary of the French Embassy, who will shortly leave Tokyo.

NORMALCY SEEN IN MOSCOW LIFE

War Tension, However, Still Noticeable Despite Tranquillity

Moscow, at present is not only the capital of the Soviet Union but has the aspects of the headquarters of the World War, reports Asahi correspondent Hatanaka, from that city last Sunday. As a result, life in Moscow has become full of interest.

"More than a month has passed since your correspondent moved here from Kuibishev. One surprising fact which greeted his eyes was that the city had a busy traffic, the citizens were walking at a quick tempo and that with all offices opened, evacuees from Moscow were fast returning to the capital. At first glance, one sees little difference between the present and pre-war Moscow but one soon comes to notice the pulsation of war and the different tempo and expression characteristic of the warring capital.

Repairs Under Way

"In the center of the city one still notices traces of heavy German bombings. The Moscow University is now undergoing repair, while the sandbags, heretofore protecting the show-windows of commercial houses, have been removed. The window panes have been polished and the house fronts have been re-painted.

"The Grand Theater in Moscow has already completed repairs and is scheduled to stage the patriotic opera "Ivan Szannin" today. Other theaters are already open, attracting crowds as before the war. The citizens are leading a very busy life, engaged in trying work and doing their best for the prosecution of the war for the sake of their fatherland, and yet the streets of Moscow at night are filled with amusement-seeking people.

"Optimistic feeling regarding victory is found everywhere, and the Government authorities are warning them not to lessen their efforts for war prosecution on account of wishful observations. In the city, trucks are bringing fuel to houses and offices in preparation for the coming winter, and at open spaces, crowds are found waiting for distribution of fuel.

Restaurants Now Open

"Goverment authorities have heretofore banned the entry or departure of travellers to and from Moscow but now every one including foreigners are permitted to travel to any spot within 100 kilometers from Moscow without special permission. Of late, in addition to the Government foodstuff distribution sructure, "profit-making" restaurants have been opened, and here, people are allowed to take meals. The prices there are lower than the market prices.

"According to the Moscow press, applicants wishing to enter universities and technical schools have doubled. Especially, technical and medical schools are said to be popular. Because new publication has been found difficult due to the shortage of paper, bookstores have been reaping enormous profit by selling old books, even those published in the Tzarist days."

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FAMINE IN INDIA DUE TO BRITAIN

Nippon Authorities In Burma Said Planning to Aid Indians

News that the famine is worsening in Bengal Province, where at least 3,000 have died within the first fortnight of September, stirs sympathy in every Japanese for the Indians in their pitiful plight for which the British misrule is to be blamed, states a Tokyo Domei political correspondent.

This sympathy is shared by all other races in East Asia for nowhere else in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, which is being steadily built by peoples concerned under the guidance of Japan, are there such critical conditions such as those that exist in Bengal.

In this connection, it is reported that there is a movement under way in Burma, together with Japanese authorities to take some measures for the relief of the starving Indians.

Burmese Aid Seen

It will not be surprising if an invitation is sent by the Burmese authorities to the Indians in Bengal, to come to Burma to obtain rice, and if circumstances permit, rice will actually be sent to Bengal.

The appalling situation such as those reported from Calcutta, where an army of 100,000 is scouring for food-scraps and many collapsing, is severest condemnation of the British rule in India.

The two main causes for the famine are, British requisitioning of large stocks of food supplies in order to feed their army, and the stoppage on imports of rice from Burma through the latter's occupation by the Japanese Armed Forces.

An article in last week's issue of the New Statesman and Nations, charged the British Government in India with having failed to foresee the consequence of the cessation of rice-imports from Burma.

British Disregarded Crisis

The British weekly went on to say that even after the stoppage of rice imports from Burma, the Government blindly went on exporting Indian wheat to her armies in Iran and the Middle East.

In India itself, the Government made the situation worse by permitting the army to stimulate rising prices by buying large stores of wheat for its own use. The article admitted that hopes for supplies of American and Australian wheat were of no avail because of the dearth in shipping.

Misery from food shortage in the Bombay presidency was so acute six months ago, that in many places crowds began attacking shops in such numbers that troops were compelled to fire on them, the article pointed out by way of attacking the failure of the Government to take constructive measures.

It is significant that even statesmen in British-owned Calcutta said that under the present system, the Government's responsibility for the famine rests upon the authority in Britain and its immediate representatives in India.

Britain Denies Blame

Despite all this, however, the British Government detestably denies the blame. This attitude is shown clear in the statement made to the House of Commons last week by British Secretary of State for India, Leopold Amery, who said, "Primarily, it is a statutory responsibility of the provincial governments." Amery's statement, however, is a "boomerang," for the provincial governments of which he speaks are a mere creation of British rule entirely subservient to the central Government of British India.

For this appalling situation prevailing in Bengal Province, Indians are not entirely blameless. It is quite possible they might have prevented food shortage reaching such an acute stage had they taken positive action to oust the British from their country.

The sight of the increasing number of dying Indians and the fact that hundreds and thousands are facing the same fate, should rouse the Indian people to fight for their independence.

The wholesome situation prevailing in their next-door neighbor Burma, which joined the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, offers propitious course for the Indians to follow.

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